BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1825. [NUMBER 1728.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before The Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Friday the Fourteenth day of October Instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the high Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this First day of October in the Sixth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my Office, on Wednesday next the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock noon

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17, MEADOWS STREET,
8th October 1825

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Saturday the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

T. FLOWER,
Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
WAREHOUSE,
5th October 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 10th Instant, will be Sold by public outcry, at Fire Engine Office, some Sundry UNSERVICEABLE STORES belonging to the Fire Office Department. The property of the Hon'ble Company.

BRUCE SETON, *Lieut.*
Director of the Fire Engines.

BOMBAY,
FIRE ENGINE OFFICE,
6th October 1825.

A CLERK,

[redacted] understands book [redacted] through plan[redacted]

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
On WEDNESDAY, 26th October,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
(Unless previously disposed of by private Sale)

THE BUNGALOWS at Poonah, for some time past the occasional Residence of the Commander in Chief, Situated within a large well-enclosed Garden and compound and having a Bullock Mount on the great Tank.

At the same time will be sold the Furniture, and Dinner Services of Plated Ware, English China, and Glass used at that Residence.

N. B. The Bungalows may be seen at any time, and the Furniture &c. on the two days preceding the Sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs KEMPT AND CO. Bombay, or to the Head Servant on the Premises.

Poonah, 1st October 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction this day the 8th Instant.

An Invoice of Gilt Jewellery and Handsome Necklaces, Pins, Rings, Watch Chains and Seals, Cards of Watch Keys, Earrings, &c. &c.

Cooper's Brace. Bits, Turn Screws, Watch Maker's Plyers, Box Rulers and Ivory do. Gilt Buttons, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Bengal and Europe Piece Goods.

Bombay, 8th October, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by public auction on Wednesday next, the 12th Instant, an Invoice of highly finished Paintings by esteemed English Masters, Thos and Augustus Reynolds, Wright, Cooper, and T. C. Barratt, comprising views in England, Wales, Savoy and Italy, all in elegant Frames.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Paintings by Italian and Flemish Masters, Beniecci, Monalde, Breenberg, Polemburg, Vanvitelli, Palma and others, consisting of Italian views and a variety of other subjects A Catalogue may be seen at the auction room.

Bombay, October 8th 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, an assortment of Coloured Views of different parts of the City of Calcutta done on thick Bristol board.

Books of Views in the Island of Antigua coloured.

A few copies of the new Poem "the Tournament" with coloured Plates.

Views in the Hamalya Mountains.

AND

To close an account, a few Pictures from Ackerman, and others, varnished and glazed in Gilt Frames.

Bombay, October 8th 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a RECEIPT, bearing date the 14th April 1825, granted by Messrs. JOSE FRCO PEREIRA and SOBRINHO to DOOLABDASS PRANJEEWAN and endorsed to Mr. LUIS FERNANDES, is mislaid or lost: should any Person or Persons find the same and deliver over to the said Mr. LUIS FERNANDES, will be amply rewarded.

Bombay, 6th October 1825.

Messrs Jos. Sprague and Co.
CHEMISTS, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE the pleasure of informing the public that they have just received a supply of Perfumery from the celebrated Marie Farina, consisting of Eau [redacted] the ordinary cases and in fine Cristal bottles) Eau de Miel, Eau d'Arquebusade, Huile Antique, Eau de Luce and Naples Soap, with a variety of Extracts and Essences of the most delicate flavours

They have also received by the late arrivals a quantity of Mortars and Pestles of Marble and of Wedgewood's ware, well adapted for the use of families, fine Cold drawn Castor Oil, De Velno's Syrup, Smyth's Lavender Water and Smelling Salts, Orchilla Dye, Orange Orpiment, Gowland's Lotion, Solomon's Balm of Gilead, Bed Pans, Russia and Macassar Oil, Windsor Soap, Lavender and Hungary Water, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Hair Powder and Pomatums, Genuine Cheltenham Salts, Aromatic Salt of Vinegar, Absorbent Lozenges for Heartburn &c. and the much approved Concrete Lemonade, Portable Chests containing the preparations for Soda and Seidlitz Water, and Lemonade, Medicine Chests, a quantity of Genuine Cajuputi Oil &c. &c &c.

J. S. and Co. Beg to offer their preparation for making Ginger Beer as an excellent substitute for the powders in common use, it being in a form which may be kept unchanged for any length of time.

And Mr. Sprague avails himself of the present opportunity of expressing his sincere and grateful thanks for the many favors already conferred upon the concern of which he is a member, and assures his friends and the public that no exertions shall be spared to merit their continued countenance and support.

Bombay, 7th October, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY next, the 12th and 13th Instant,
ALL THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.
OF
G. A. Prinsep Esq.
AT HIS
DWELLING HOUSE
DADY'S BUILDINGS.

COMPRISING Breakfast Dining and Sofa Tables, Dressing and Card Ditto Chairs, Couches, Carpets, Book cases, Wardrobes, Sideboard, Bedstead and Bedding, Chandaliers, Globe Lamps, double branch Wall Shades, Glass and Earthenware, Billiard Table &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK
ON THE LATTER DAY'S SALE
An elegant Landau and Harness if not previously disposed of.

Catalogues will be published.

The Furniture will be on view on Monday and Tuesday next.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN EXCELLENT
SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
BY BROADWOOD AND SONS.
PRICE RUPEES 250.
Meadows Street, 8th Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY next, the 13th Instant,
UNLESS PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
A NEW
CALCUTTA BUILT
STANHOPE,
WITH PATENT AXLETREES
AND
AN ENGLISH BUILT
BAROUCHE,
WITH A PAIR OF
HORSES AND HARNESS.
Meadows Street, 8th Oct. 1825.

A CARD.

THE Tenth Number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST is now in the press, and will be published about the 20th instant,

COURIER OFFICE,
8th October 1825.

WINES,
FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS.
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH,
AND CO.

SUPERIOR old London particular Madeira from Keirs and Co.

In Pipes and half Pipes at.....	Rs. 700 per Pipe.
London Market Madeira of excellent quality, imported in 1823, at.....	„ 400 per do
Teneriffe Wine of various importations from Carpenter and Co. of Orotava at....	„ 300 to 350 per do.
Fine old Madeira 6 Dozen chests..	„ 22 to 26 per doz.
And a few remaining half chests of good pale Bucellas.....	„ 22 per dozen:

Rampart Row, 7th October 1825.

WINES FOR SALE,
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS.
PATRICK STEWART & CO.

VERY superior old Sherry imported in June 1824.

In Butts.....at Rs.	800
In Hhd..... „	400
In Cases of 6 Doz. each „	22 per Doz.
Fine Cape Madeira in Pipes and Half pipes imported in May 1824 at per pipe..... „	150
Madeira London Market, at per pipe..... „	550
Ditto Cases of 6 Doz. each..... „	20

Bombay, 8th October, 1825.

A CARD.

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE having lately been appointed Agent to the CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, will Grant Policies on Goods and Ships &c. to the extent of one hundred thousand Rupees from and to India, China, and London, or any other Ports or places, within the limits of the Honorable East India Company's Charter. Loss or Damage payable at the option of the insured, either in Calcutta by RUSTOMJEE TURNER and CO., Secretaries to the said Commercial Insurance Company; or in London by Messrs. SMALL and LANE. For particulars respecting rates of premium &c. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

Bomba, 7th October 1825.

Advertisement.

THAT GOOLAM ALLEY BIN HUSSONJEE, Muckree, has this day contracted with TUCKER HUSRAZ HURRYDASS, to dispose of a RANGE Consisting of 17 Apartments, situate without the Town Walls in Old Cazee Street near the Shroff Shop of Bheem Dewjee: any Person or persons having Claim, Demand, or Inheritable right he she or they are hereby required to make the same known to the PURCHASER within 14 days from the date hereof, or else it will be considered of no validity,—

Bombay 8th October 1825.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A HANDSOME fast sailing Pleasure Boat, Brig rigged, and Burthen about 70 Candies, fitted out in the most superior style, well found in stores, & adapted for going to any part of the Coast. Price Rupees 2000.

Apply to BHICKAJEE MERJEE and Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

HAVING Left Porstmouth on the 13th June, may be hourly expected, and will sail from hence on or about the 1st December.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

IS Expected from China in all this month, and will positively Sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO

Bombay, 8th October 1825.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,

THE HANNAH,

OF BOMBAY

CAPT. THOMAS SHEPHERD,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

IS expected to arrive here in the middle of November, and to sail direct for England about the 10th of December.

The Hannah has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th November, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd

(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER,

IS hourly expected to arrive from London, and will return to that port direct about the 15th proximo.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, is elegantly fitted up for Passengers, and having her homeward cargo ready will be punctually despatched.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. where plans of her cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 8th October 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

SIMPSON,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry Simpson,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Tellicherry and London, about the 15th Instant.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has excellent accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO here, or on application to MR. BROWN at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1825.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS,

COMMANDED

BY

CAPTAIN JOHN THACKER,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

IS expected to arrive here about the 20th November, and will sail for London early in January.

The Upton Castle is elegantly fitted up for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 8th October, 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MARY PEARCE having, by the advice and with the approbation and concurrence of Mr. JOHN BAKEWELL EGAN, the then and present proprietor of a certain OART OF COCOANUT PLANTATION, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay at or near a place called Chowpatty, heretofore erected thereon at her sole cost, and for her use and benefit, a MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HOUSE, and OUT HOUSE detached, to stand so erected, with ingress and egress, free of ground rent during such period as it might be her pleasure for it to remain so standing; any person contracting to purchase the said OART, and more particularly ABESEEN BIN ABDUL LATIB ULAMONY and SHAIK HUSSON BIN ADAMJEE SULAMONY, of Bombay Vorah, are hereby cautioned accordingly as the aforenamed MARY PEARCE has not authorized the sale of her said MESSUAGE, TENEMENT, or DWELLING HOUSE, &c. as aforesaid, and which she will retain possession of, as it now stands, during her pleasure, or until such time as she shall receive the full value thereof.—Dated this 3d of October 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of GEORGE ALEXANDER BAX late of Bombay Esquire a British Subject deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of September 1825

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of DANIEL CARROLL deceased, late a Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons now stationed in the East Indies, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 29th day of September 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH SEPTEMBER 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

No. 295 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms a district Order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant M. Kennedy C. B., dated 28th April last, completing the Crew of the Bunder Boat at Severndroog to one tindal and twelve lascars.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1825.

No. 296 of 1825.—It having been deemed expedient to revise the Orders of Government under dates the 14th September 1824 and 1st March last, relative to the pay and allowances of the Army, with reference to the instructions of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors on that subject, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that Officers under the rank of Colonel Commandant in Command of Corps, shall not be considered entitled to full Batta, except on field service, at a field station, or when sanctioned by the Regulations for the Officers and men immediately under their Command.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been also pleased to resolve that when Officers in Command of Corps are detached from them on duty they shall not be entitled to the Regimental Staff allowance during their absence, it appearing to be the intention of the Hon'ble Court that this allowance shall be received by the Officer only who is in the actual command.

The case of an Officer who may be specially selected for any particular duty, and who, under the above order, forfeits the Regimental Staff allowance, will of course be taken into the consideration of Government.

The 22d Article of the Government Orders of the 28th of August 1823, in as far as it relates to Officers in Command of Corps, is hereby annulled.

These Orders to have effect from the end of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 3d October 1825.

No. 297 of 1825.—It having been brought to the notice of Government that Irregular Horsemen when detached on Service have too often been employed in conveying letters, which proves not only harrassing to the men but destructive of their Military discipline, the Governor in Council strictly prohibits all Civil and Military Officers from ever employing this class of Troops, especially those of the Native powers when acting under British authorities in the conveyance of any but Official letters, and then only on occasions of emergency.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1825.

No. 298 of 1825.—The following promotions are made in the

Portuguese Militia.

Mr. John Hampton and Mr. Julius Stevens to be Lieutenants on the augmentation,—Date of Rank 21st September 1825.

Bombay Castle, 4th Oct. 1825.

No. 299 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following orders.

A District Order by Major Sale, Commanding N. D. of Guzerat dated Kairah, 10th September directing Captain Graham, Barrack Master at that station, to assume charge of the Engineer Department on the departure of Captain Remon.

A Brigade order by Lieutenant Colonel Clieland, Commanding at Sattarah, dated 15th April last, placing the Lock Hospital at that station in the charge of Assistant Surgeon James Inglis.

A Provincial order by Lieutenant Colonel Dyson dated Camp Booj, 27th August, appointing Lieutenant Rebenack to act as staff Officer to a Field detachment under Captain Sandwith, and another order by the same officer under date 29th August, appointing Lieutenant Cavaye of the 21st Regiment to act as staff officer to a Field Detachment commanded by Major Noble.

Bombay Castle, 4th Oct. 1825.

No. 300 of 1825.—A Provincial order by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Dyson, dated Camp Booj 4th Sept appointing Lieutenant Rebenack to the charge of the Commissariat with a Field Detachment under Captain Sandwith is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 4th Oct. 1825.

No. 301 of 1825.—Assistant Surgeon Scott is permitted to resign the situation of Civil Surgeon at Bussora.

Bombay Castle, 5th Oct. 1825.

No. 302 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extracts of dispatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 27th April (para 2, 3, 5, and 6,) and 11th of May (para 3d).

Extract of a Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 27th of April 1825.

PARA 2D. The Prince of Wales Island Government having brought to our notice the case of Mr. Boyd, who, in the year 1818, was provisionally nominated by your Government an Assistant Surgeon, and who has been employed on duty under the Penang Government upwards of four years with credit to himself and benefit to the public service; we have resolved, under the special circumstances of his case, to make an exception from a general rule and to confirm his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

3D. Mr. Boyd is to rank at the bottom of the List of the Assistant Surgeons of the present season.

5TH. Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Gilbert of whose permission to return you were advised in our Letter of the 1st December 1824, remains in consequence of ill health.

6TH. We have permitted Major Thomas Pierce to return to his duty on your Establishment.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military department dated 11th May 1825.

PARA. 3D. In para 5th of our letter to you in this department under date the 8th September 1824 We informed you that Dr Duncan Stewart had been appointed an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment, Dr. Stewart having since obtained an Exchange for a Bengal nomination we have appointed him for Bengal accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1825.

No. 303 of 1825.—The following appointment is notified in General Orders.

Major Jackson of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and aid-da-damp to the Commander in Chief, to be Military Secretary to His Excellency vice Lieutenant Colonel T. Hunter Blair resigned, to enable him to join His Majesty's 87th Regiment of Foot under orders for Field Service,—Date of Appointment 1st October.

No. 304 of 1825.—In consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant G. B. Bellassis of the Brigade of Horse Artillery, which took place on the 29th September last, the following Promotions are made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel Chris. Hodgson to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant vice Bellassis deceased,—Date of Rank 30th September 1825.

Senior Major Robert McIntosh to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Hodgson promoted,—Do. 30th September 1825.

Senior Captain Lechmere C. Russell to be Major vice McIntosh promoted,—Do. 30th September 1825.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM.

Chief Sec. to Govt

CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot insert TITUS. *He evidently belongs to the class of* small critics, *and does not appear to be aware that nothing is easy as to find fault. We would [illegible] him to put himself on a regimen [illegible] without vinegar, which is an excellent alterative where there is too great a tendency to the satirical. Shakespeare, and there can be no better authority, speaks of the efficacy of a simple salad in cooling a man's stomach.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

Our present columns are almost entirely filled with the latest Europe intelligence brought by the Sibbald, which left Portsmouth on the 14th June. We have given the debate in the House of Commons on a motion by Mr. Hume, for leave to bring in a bill to prevent impressment and flogging in the Navy. The Hon'ble Gentleman appears to take the wooden walls of Old England under his especial care.

We believe it is pretty certain that Sir T. Bradford will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. He is to be succeeded in Scotland by Sir. C. Grant.

The ships Hannah, Duke of Bedford and Grynthia, from Bombay, had reached England. The Sarah, Capt. Bowen, was also off Deal, all well, on the 5th June.

We have extracted from the Scotsman of the 8th June some account of the ceremonies used at the coronation of Charles X at Rheims. This display of holy oil, relics, and antiquated mummeries, in the nineteenth century, is truly ridiculous, and must have appeared so to at least nine-tenths of the French nation.

The Marquis of Hastings had arrived in England, and had met with a most cordial reception in the House of Lords from the Lord Chancellor, and from many other Peers from both sides of the House. It is said that the Noble Marquis will at no distant day be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

We understand that orders have been received from England to commence ship building for the Navy. A line of battle ship and a frigate, are, we hear, to be immediately laid down.

The loss of the Catholic Question in the House of Lords does not appear to have interfered with the tranquillity of Ireland, if we may judge from the following paragraph from one of the latest Irish papers.

"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of IRELAND, not being quite recovered from his recent indisposition, held a Council, on the 6th inst. at the Phœnix Park, when the Baronies of Middlethird and Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary, and of Orrery and Kilmore, Fernay, and West Muskerry, in the county of Cork, were relieved from the Insurrection Act; its operation is now removed from the whole of the Sister Kingdom, these being the only districts from which it had not previously been withdrawn. This most desirable result is to be attributed to the prudence and ability of Lord WELLESLEY, and to the address with which Sovereign authority has been exercised for the best interests of Ireland."

We understand that orders have been received in India from the Court of Directors, to pay over to the trustees or their agents the booty captured by the Deckan Army, including the Nassic jewels, the whole amounting to upwards of sixty lacs of Rupees.

Till we read the subjoined we were quite unacquainted with the great talents and industry of His Majesty of Oude as a grammarian and lexicographer.

"The celebrated Orientalist M. de HAMMER at Vienna, has received a copy of the Persian Dictionary, and a Grammar of the same language, the author of which is the present Sultan of Oude. This work, published under the title of the Seven Oceans, consists in 7 volumes in folio, 15 inches long, and 11 broad. The Sultan, it is understood, has presented many copies of his book to the servants of the East India Company of England. M. de HAMMER, who intends to publish a detailed notice of this rare production, after his return from Milan, declares, that since the days of Abulfeda, Sovereign of Hama, who died about the year 1332 of the common era, never has Emir, Sultan, Shah or Pascha rendered so important a service to science as the reigning Sultan of Oude, who is evidently a Lexicographer and Grammarian of the greatest talent."

On the 24th ult. the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held, when the 7th report was read. It appeared from the Report (which will be printed) that during the last two years the Society rendered assistance in printing translations of the Scriptures in the Marhatta and Goojurattee languages. Many copies have been dispersed among the people, who speak the former language in Bombay and the neighbouring country. In the schools established by Missionaries, the Scriptures are read daily. An edition of some parts of the Scriptures in Marhatta is now [illegible] The first editi[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 08 April, 2017

Testament in Goojurattee has also been distributed, and some parts of it are read with considerable interest. Many copies have been distributed in Hindoosthanee, Portuguese, Armenian, and Arabic. The total number of Copies which have been issued from the Depository during the last two years is 5812, of the whole or parts of the Old Testament, and 5366 Copies of the New, or of separate parts of it. From the formation of the Society to the present time 16,607 copies of the Old and New Testaments have been distributed.

THE BREVET AND ARMY MATTERS.

The Gazette contains a Brevet to the following effect:---Lieutenant-Generals of 1811 and 1812, to be Generals; Major-Generals of 1812 and 1813, to be Lieutenant-Generals; Colonels of 1814, 1815, 1816, and 1817, to be Major-Generals; Lieutenant Colonels of 1814, to be Colonels; Majors of 1812, to be Lieutenant Colonels: and Captains of 1808, to be Majors.---The Commission to be dated 27th May, 1825.

The Gazette also contains promotions in the Royal Navy as follows:---Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Red: Admirals of the Blue to be Admirals of the White; Vice Admirals of the Red to be Admirals of the Blue; Vice Admirals of the White to be Vice Admirals of the Red; Vice Admirals of the Blue to be Vice Admirals of the White; Rear Admirals of the Red to be Vice Admirals of the Blue; Rear Admirals of the White to be Rear Admirals of Red; Rear Admirals of the Blue to be Rear Admirals of the White.

MILITARY CHANGES TO TAKE PLACE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE BREVET.

Sir Thomas Bradford, at present on the staff in Scotland, is to succeed Sir Chas. Colville, at Bombay.

Major-General Bourke succeeds Sir Manby Power, at Malta.

Major General Sir C. Grant removes from Dublin to the command in Scotland, in the room of Sir Thomas Bradford.

Hon. Major-Gen. Harris removes from Athlone to Pontefract, to relieve Sir John Byng.

The following Generals are appointed to the Staff in Ireland:---

Major-General the Hon. Sir W. O'Callaghan.
Major-General Sir Charles W. Doyle.
Major-General Thornton.
Major-General Dalbiac.
Colonel Douglas to be Deputy Quarter-Master-General.

The following extract from the Telescope of the 25th May, relates to a work which has lately made its appearance from the pen of Mr. Howison, author of SKETCHES IN UPPER CANADA, and more particularly to that part of it which is intitled "Life in India," and which gives a description of the society of this Presidency, and dilates on the manners, customs, rides, drives, meals, and equipages of the inhabitants, not even forgetting to remark on the slovenly way in which the tails of their horses are trimmed. The Editor of the Telescope, no doubt believing the picture which has been drawn of our islanders to be a tolerably correct one, is rather quizzical at their expense, at the same time that he appears to think the delineations have been in some degree affected by the author's being subject to an occasional overflowing of the biliary fluid, and kindly offers his advice as to the proper plan of treatment for such an ailment. It would be unfair to judge of a work from two or three short extracts, but we must beg leave to say that nothing can possibly be more incorrect than the description of the manner in which people pass their time in Bombay, and which must have been founded on hearsay, or a very limited and partial experience. The account of the Esplanade is all very well, only that the equipages and horses must have wonderfully changed for the better within the last three years. It is to the eating, drinking, and sleeping part of the story that we object, and we can positively assert from four years' experience, that regular tiffins and subsequent siestas are almost unknown in Bombay. In these four years we have happened to be acquainted with a number of people, but we do not recollect half a dozen who were in the habit of sitting down to a regular tiffin, composed of soups, beafsteaks, fricasees, curries, hams, &c. and not one who indulged systematically in an afternoon nap. That we speak correctly on this subject, we appeal not only to society in general, but to all those strangers who have visited Bombay, either from England or from the two sister establishments. As to the mode employed to get into society, mentioned in the last extract, we can only say that we were quite ignorant of it till we saw it in the pages of the Telescope. In pointing out these mistakes, it is not our intention to laud Bombay society, though we believe it is not inferior in intelligence, or in acts of hospitality, to that of other parts of India. It has its faults, no doubt; but our purpose is only [illegible] members are not yet reduced so as to lead to the degrad[illegible] by the graphical pen

Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations. By JOHN HOWISON, Esq. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

This is the work of an author whose former lucubrations we have often had occasion to admire. His graphic delineation of the scenery and people of Canada and the United States have struck us with that power of verisimilitude, that we could almost have supposed we were once again journeying in sleighs and stage-waggons, voyaging in steam boats, and taking up our abode among the vulgar and illiterate rabble of an American log tavern. The present work possesses all the powers of painting, conveyed in all the strength of a powerful and observant mind, which has characterised his former descriptions, avowed and anonymous; and there are few works which we have of late perused, that have left on our minds more deeply engraven sentiments of pleasure and satisfaction. There is a tincture of melancholy, we would almost say of misanthropy, which pervades the whole, for which we were not at all pressed; but we are compelled to admire the power of those inscriptions, when we cannot subscribe to the sentiment, and we feel as if looking at a picture by Fuseli, which, though unpleasing, is evidently drawn by the hand of a master.

There is one essay, however, in the work, with which we are decidedly inclined to quarrel, because there is a mixture of bile in the whole description, to which we can by no means lend our assent—we allude to that chapter entitled "Life in India." Mr. Howison, we understand, went out to India, some years ago, in the capacity of a medical officer on the Bombay establishment; and the opportunities he has enjoyed of beholding a country and a people whose appearance, manners and customs, habits, and opinions were not only sometimes different, but almost always opposite to what he was accustomed to in other lands, have not passed unobserved before a mind powerful in conception and vivid in expression; but what we have to quarrel with him upon is, that he has mistaken Bombay for Hindostan, and given the character of India generally from what he has observed about the Presidency of Bombay.

We never, thank God, were placed in the land of the *ducks*. We have read about it in Maria Graham, and elsewhere, and we have learned from creditable authorities who have sojourned in those parts, that it is considered the very height of style, to drive a palanquin carriage with a couple of ill-groomed long tailed ponies. That the people drink nothing but port, and even very little of that. That they cultivate geraniums in their virandas, and have a most unbounded passion for cabbages in their gardens. That they style their peons sepoys, and go to dinner in long tailed coats, for all which delinquencies and abominations we most heartily despised and abhorred them. But when we have these people held up as specimens of our European countrymen in India, and have the gentlemen of Bengal measured by such a standard, it is with difficulty that we can repress our boiling indignation. We shall only give a few specimens of what we believe to be true pictures of Bombay life, and leave it to our readers to contrast it with what they have seen in Bengal.

"The esplanade is a favourite place of evening resort, both with Europeans and natives. The former usually assemble on horseback, or in carriages, every afternoon after sunset, and ride backwards, and forwards, enjoying the sea-breeze, and exchanging salutations with their acquaintances. I joined the throng the first day I arrived in Bombay; but found that the scene, so far from being a brilliant, or even a gay one, presented none of that imposing splendour which I had expected to find in the equipages and company assembled in the Hyde Park of one of the seats of government of the East. Newly arrived cadets formed a large portion of the equestrians. Large shoals of them, dressed in their new uniforms, and mounted on sorry Arabs issued from the tents and barracks at sunset, and cantered about, ran races, and tried to 'witch the world with noble horsemanship.' The civilians were next in number; but they appeared in the more sober livery of blue or white, and rode more cautiously than the young soldiers. Sometimes an officer of the staff, known at once by his military hat and feathers, might be seen galloping along; and, at other times, a female equestrian, surrounded by gentlemen, would cross the most public part of the esplanade, and lend a transient *eclat* to the monotonous groups in her vicinity. The four wheeled carriages were neither numerous nor elegant; in general, they were drawn by Arab horses, with long bushy tails, which as every one knows, look most awkward upon a horse, when in harness; and the native drivers managed their reins so clumsily, that the defects of the animals and equipages under their control became doubly apparent."

We shall select another short extract of the "Mode of life pursued in Bombay," and which is held out as a picture of the mode of life pursued throughout India, only remarking that we were in the habit of eating a very good dinner and enjoying it particularly in Bengal, whatever the denizens of Bombay might do.

"The mode of life pursued in Bombay is, I believe, the same as prevails in other parts of the East. People usually get up at six in the morning, or even earlier, and take exercise of some kind, or perhaps transact business before breakfast. The forenoon is spent in visiting or in professional duties, and at one o'clock a meal called *tiffin* is put upon the table. Tiffin corresponds with the English luncheon, but is infinitely more abundant and substantial, consisting sometimes of soup, beefsteaks, fricasees, curries, hams, &c. and a liberal allowance of beer and wine. The partakers of this unnatural repast are in the habit of indulging in a siesta after it, or, in other words, of going to sleep for two hours, which is a rational enough plan, the giddiness occasioned by the malt liquor they have drank, often rendering them unfit for any thing else. On awakening from their afternoon's slumber, people prepare for an evening drive upon the esplanade; from which, after viewing the same circle of faces, the same carriages, and the same uniforms, that they have daily seen for many months past, they return soon after sunset and dress for dinner. This meal is served up about seven, and is little more then a pastime and a matter of ceremony; for, in general, most of the dishes are sent from the table, nearly untouched, the heat, the tropical languor, and the meridian tiffin, all combining to drive away appetite. Coffee and tea succeed the dinner in the course of the evening, and the party in general separates long before midnight."

As an instance of the amiable state of European society in that enviable presidency, we shall add one more short extract.

"A stranger, who wishes to become a member of any particular circle, and to be invited to all the parties given by its patroness, has merely to make her a visit, and to entertain her with some scandal against her rivals. This good office proves that he is attached to her interest, and he accordingly becomes a frequent guest at her table, and continues to be so as long as he acknowledges her supremacy! but, should she suspect him of paying tribute at another shrine she will cut him without any ceremony, and expect her adherents to do so likewise."

This, as we have said before, may be all very just as to Bombay; but we protest against its being applied to the manners of India generally, or of Calcutta particularly, Wherever human passions are brought into exercise, it is a melancholy fact that there will be mean jealousies and petty rivalries; but it is also a fact, which we can proclaim without fear of Howison, that in no part of the world is there more cultivated society, more kindly feeling, more disinterested hospitality, and more unasked-for good offices to the stranger and the friendless than in Bengal; and we therefore sincerely wish, either that Mr. Howison would not generalize so suddenly, or that he would write after having taken a quantum sufficit of infusion of Senna with Salts (the panacea of our friend Jock M'——for all diseases of the climate), and not when his skin is parched and hard, his palm dry, his countenance yellow and anxious,—his pulse quick,—and, in short, he himself labouring under every symptom of what the vulgar call bile, and the learned hepatites.

Notwithstanding this faulty chapter, the Book afforded us great amusement and some instruction, as the observations of a man of talent, who has had opportunities of seeing the world, ever must do. We only enter our protest against all that it contains, so far as it relates to India, being taken for gospel.

Accounts from the Upper Provinces mention that the Political Agent had been obliged to leave Ajmere, and that the Nuserabad field force would probably have to move in that direction. The Bhurtpore people continued restless, and kept our troops on the alert.

Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay, in September 1825.

		Esplanade. RAIN In.	Dec.	Byculla. RAIN In.	Dec.
Sept.	1		43		55
	2	1	44	1	54
	3		87	1	07
	4	1	98	1	63
◖	5		10		02
	6		05		
	7				
	8				
	9				20
	10		25		07
	11		20		33
●	12	1	12		42
	13		24		12
	14		14		35
	15	1		2	45
	16		70		91
	17				
◗	18				
	19				
	20				03
	21	1	05		69
	22		04		02
	23				
	24				
	25				
○	26		05		
	27				
	28				
	29		02		
	30				
					Malabar Hill.
Total in September		9	68	10	40
					In. Dec
Total in June.		24	45	26	47 22 04
" " July.		25	17	28	30 24 48
" " August. ..		12	94	15	13 14 19
" " September..		09	68	10	40 8 92
Present Total. ..		72	24	20	30 69 63

	June. In.	Dec.	July. In.	Dec.	Aug. In.	Dec.	Sept. In.	Dec.	Total in June July Aug. & Sept. In.	Dec.
1817..	45	72..	23	87..	9	34..	24	87.....	108	60
1818..	22	54..	17	69..	28	45..	10	39.....	79	07
1819..	15	95..	30	66..	20	24..	10	11.....	76	96
1820..	18	82 ..	28	87..	19	49..	10	66.....	97	34
1821..	15	18..	20	60..	28	52..	18	29.....	[illegible]	59
1822..	29	21..	26	59..	33	83..	22	16.....	111	79
1823..	21	76..	15	96..	19	70..	4	28.....	61	70
1824..	3	89..	8	07..	17	86..	1	78.....	31	60
1825..	24	45..	25	17..	12	94..	9	68.....	72	94

ARRIVALS.---Lieutenant J. H. Hall, Pioneers,
Lieutenant W. W. Kingston. 40th M. N. I.
Lieutenant R. Mignan, 1st B. E. Regt.
Cadet W. Forbes, Infantry.
Lieutenant J. K. Gloag, 2d Gr. Regt.
DEPARTURES.---Captain Patrick Hunter, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Ensign J. James, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant R. Gordon, 11th Regt. N. I.
Ensign Atkins Hamerton, 15th Regt. N. I.
Lieutenant W. Wilkie, 15th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---October 1st Ship James Sibbald, Captain James K. Forbes, from London, 14th June.

Do. 3d Persian Ship Nasserath Shaw, Naquda Hajee Ebrahim, from Bushire, 5th September and Muscat 21st September.

Do. 4th Brig Magnet, Captain John Todd, from London 12th May 1825.

Passengers per Ship James Sibbald---Mrs. Campbell, and Son, Mrs. Pallexfer, Miss Pallexfer, Miss Bell, Major Cash 2d Regt Captain Brough, 2d Regt. Captain Head Ditto, Lieutenant Belford, Ditto, Lieutenant Cavendish, Ditto, Lieutenant Sterling, Ditto, Ensign Westley, Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Campbell, Ditto, Lieutenant Robinson, 4th Dragoons, Veterinary Surgeon Terum, 4th Dragoons, John Pallexfer Esq. Mr. William Forbes, Mr. George Pallexfer.

Passengers per Persian Ship Nasserath Shaw---Captain James Co[illegible] Esq.

DEPARTURE.---Octob[illegible] tain J. R. Stroyan, to [illegible]

Passengers by the Ship [illegible] born and child.

MADR[illegible]

ARRIVALS.---September 21st. [illegible] Captain J. Mackenzie, from [illegible] Aleppy 19th September.

Do. Ship Amed Bux, Captain [illegible] from Calcutta 5th August, and Calin[illegible] September.

22d, Ship Pascoa, Captain Cullen, fro[illegible] goon 19th August.

23d, Ship Africa, Captain Skelton, from [illegible] don 11th April, and Colombo 14th September.

DEPARTURES.---September 15th, H. C. C. Ship Guildford, Captain M. Johnson, for Calcutta.

16th Brig Hope, Captain Hudson, for Vizapatam.

17th, Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell, for Rangoon.

18th, H. M. Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. G. Bremer, for Trincomalie.

20th, Ship Woodford, Captain A. Chapman, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---September 13 Ship Lady Flora, Thomas McDonnell, from London 2d and Downs 4th May, St. Jago, and Madras 7th September.

September 14 H. C. surveying Ship Investigator, T. Ross, from Rangoon 24th August.

Do. Bark Malvina, Thomas Howard, from Singapore 25th August.

Do. American Brig Governor Endicott, R. Baker, from Boston 2d April and Malacca 22d August.

Do. Ship Royal George, W. Reynolds, from London 13th May---Ditto Hydery, E. Eales, from Arracan 27th August.

Do. The Ship King George the Fourth, S. Butler, put back in a leaky state.

Passengers per Lady Flora, from London:---Mrs Charles Pattenson; Miss Anna Pattenson; Miss Louisa Pattenson; Mrs. Williams; Robert Mackinstry, Esq. Dr. T Spencer; Mr. Crawford, Writer; Messrs. Beck, Alcock, Ellis, Griffith, and Charles Griffith, Cadetes; and Mr. Falconer, Free Mariner.

Per Hydery, from Rangoon.---Captain Ross, 42d B. N. I; Captain Austin, 18th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Mendlicott, Madras Artillery; Lieutenant Cardew, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Warner, 18th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Cotton, 10th Madras N. I.; Lieutenant Betts, 1st Light Infantry; Lieutenant Stewart, 1st Extra Regiment; Lieutenant Robertson, 3d Extra Regiment; Lieutenant Gledstone, 16th Madras N. I.; Ensign Sinclair, 10th Madras N. I.; Mr. Herklots, Surgeon, Madras Establishment; Mr. Nelson, Revenue Surgeon; Mr. Howard, Flotilla Service; Mr. Montreo, ditto; Mr. Vardon; Captain Wolly, 2d Light Infantry, died at Sea 2d September; Lieutenant White, 6th Extra Regiment, died in the Arracan River, 24th August; Dr. Boyd, died at Arracan 15th August.

Per Royal George from London.---Mrs. Watkins; Mrs. Petrie; Mrs. Reynolds; Miss McLean; Miss Hill; Miss Healy; Captain Bond, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Captain Watkins, Bengal Army; M. Petrie Esq. and W. D. Wilkinson, Esq Free Merchants; Mr. J. F. Healy, Messrs. J. Mathias and J. Wilson, Cadets.

Per Bark Malvina, from Singapore.---Mr. Howard.

Per American Brig Governor Endicott, from Malacca.---John Mackay, Esq. late Master of the Britannia.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---At Poona, on the morning of the 2d Instant, Mrs. S. Byrne, wife of Mr. Conductor J. Byrne of the Ordnance Department of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Captain Lawrie of a Daughter.

DEATH.---At Poonah on the 28th September, at the house of her Uncle, Pay Master Campbell H. M. 20th Regiment, Agnes, second Daughter of Colin Campbell Esq. Glasgow, aged 18 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.---At the Black Town Chapel, on the 11th Sept. by the Revd. R. A. Denton, B. A. Mr. W. Cummings, of the 7th Light Cavalry, to Miss Charlotte Peters.

At St. George's Church, on Tuesday, the 13th Sept. by the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, the Hon'ble Henry Sullivan Graeme, Esq. 2d Member of Council, to Miss Eliza Anderson Scott, Niece of William Horseman, Esq. of the Madras Medical Establishment.

BIRTHS.---On the 10th Sept. at Belmont, Mangalore, the Lady of M. Lewin, Esq. of a Son.

On the 12th Sept. the Lady of T. E. Higginson, Esq. of a Son.

At Madras, on the 14th Sept. the Lady of Daniel Elliot, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On Wednesday, the 21st Sept. Mrs. Pare, of a Son.

DEATHS.---At Donabew, on the 3d June, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers, Lieutenant John Grubb, of the 1st European Regiment.

On the 27th of July, at the Village of Echaadah, of Spasmodic Cholera, Lieutenant Edward Harries of the 8th Regiment Light Cavalry, and Assistant in the late Henry Harries Esq. M. D First Member of the Quarter Master General's Department, third Son of the Medical Board at the Presidency.

On the 23d August, on board the "William Money," Lieutenant George Burnaby Greene, 1st European Regiment and Deputy Assistant Commissary General on this Establishment.

At Mangalore, on the 3d Sept. Jane Mary, eldest Daughter of Captain and Mrs. Locke, of the 50th Regt. N. I. aged two years, five months & twenty-two days.

On board the Boyne, in Madras Roads, on the 5th Sept. A. S. Ponton, Esq. aged 28 years.

At Alleepoy in Travancore, on the 10th of Sept. Lewis, the infant Son of Captain Robert Gorger, of the Bombay Engineers.

On Sunday morning, the 11th Sept. of the Spasmodic Cholera, Miss Eslena, aged 43 years, Wife of Mr. Lewis Teixeira.

On the 13th Sept. Mr. Daniel Wm. Balfour, aged 21 years, Son of the late Mr. Ebenezer Balfour, and School Master at Mrs. Hancock's, most sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

On Thursday, the 15th Sept. of an inflammation in the bowels, which immediately succeeded an attack of the Spasmodic Cholera, Margaret, the Wife of Mr. Andrew Wight, aged 30 years.

On Saturday morning, the Sept. at Samulcottha, the infant Son and and only Child of Lieutenant and Mrs. Henry Mimardiere, (and Grandson of the Revd. Wm. Harcourt, L. L. D. of Ewell, Surrey) aged 8 months and 15 days.

At Pondicherry, on the 17th Sept. Madame Martette.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS. At Dacca, on the 5th September, the Lady of Captain Terraneau, District Barrack Master, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 14th September, the Lady of the Honorable Charles R. Lindsay, of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Colombo, on the 15th August, the infant Daughter of Captain Ailton, His Majesty's 4[illegible] Regiment, aged 6 days.

At Kottah, in Bundlekund, on the morning [illegible]

[redacted], Wife of Quarte[redacted]. of the 8th Regimen[redacted] years.
[redacted]ptember, of the Cholera[redacted] Wife of Mr. C. Bowman[redacted]rdnance, aged 47 years.
[redacted]th September, Mr. Henry[redacted] in the Office of the Secretar[redacted]ecret and Political Departmen[redacted]hs and 23 days.
[redacted] 11th September, Mr. John Green[redacted] 24 years and 7 months.
[redacted]e. on Sunday, the 11th September[redacted]nhill, Wife of Serjeant Major Swanhill[redacted].
[redacted]eral Hospital, Calcutta, on the 13th Sep[redacted]omas Brown, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Ser[redacted]d 37 years.

EUROPE.

[redacted]ATH.—On the 9th June, at his house in Artillery-[redacted]ce, Finsbury-square, in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. Abraham Rees. D. D. F. R. S. Editor of the Cyclopædia, &c. &c. who was for upwards of 40 years the revered and beloved pastor of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, of the Presbyterian denomination, assembling formerly in the Old Jewry, and latterly in the New Chapel in Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street; and who, for more than half a century, was actively and honourably engaged in the administration of some of the principal Dissenting Trusts. In the earlier period of his life he was at the head of more than one academical institution; and some of the most eminent of the present race of Dissenting Ministers were educated under him. His scientific attainments have been long well known, and justly appreciated by the public. As a preacher, he was distinguished by strong sense, accurate knowledge of human nature, and comprehensive scriptural learning. He was the constant advocate of the principles of civil and religious liberty; candid, courteous, and affable, he conciliated the friendship of many eminent men of all parties, and his death has occasioned a blank in his connections which can never be filled up. It is the consolation of his family and friends that he died, as he had lived, in the Christian hope of life and immortality.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " 2 " " "
New 5 " ¼ " " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

The Rev. Edward Page Lewis, Military Chaplain at Nagpoor.

[*Mad. Gaz. Sept.* 24.

By the *William Money* we received various letters from Prome to the seventh of August.—There we regret to find considerable sickness prevailed in our gallant Army.—No forward movement was expected before November; in the mean time preparations on an extensive scale were making for the advance as soon as the waters subside.—The Country around Prome is one continual sea.---The use of the Native boats, a large quantity of which had been secured, had been found of incalculable service in conveying supplies from Rangoon up the rivers; they are the only boats in any way calculated to make way against the freshes during the rainy season.---Among the *on-dits* at Prome are, that a famine rages at Ummerapoora which is depopulating the capital, and that the Cholera Morbus has broken out in the Burmese force which has been collected to oppose our advance, and has already carried off incredible numbers.

In the passage across the Bay forty men and three officers died on board the *William Money*.

[*Mad. Cour. Sept.* 20.

On Friday last *The Honorable* JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. took the oaths and his seat as a Member of Council at this Presidency, under a Salute of 15 Guns from the Fort Battery.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 20.

The Weather at the Presidency had been close and far from pleasant till Sunday, when there was much Lightning, attended with Rain, since then we have had sea breezes, with a clear atmosphere, and weather such as might have been expected in August. After the weather cleared, a *Comet*, was discovered in the Constellation of Taurus; the Nucleus ill defined---but when first seen, the Tail was of some length---it passes the Meridian before four o'clock in the morning; and the nearest bright Star to it, is *Aldebaran* in Taurus.

The Ship *Elizabeth* Captain Mackenzie, from the Malabar Coast, arrived in the Roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS,---Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hill and 2 Children, Mrs. Kentz; H. Mason, Esq. Madras Civil Service; Captain R. Gordon, Bombay Engineers; Master R. Gordon.

The Ship *Woodford* Captain Chapman, sailed yesterday for Calcutta.

Corrected List of Passengers by the William Money---Major Bell, Captain Kennon, Lieut. Muller, Lieutenant M'Leod, Captain M'Donald, Doctor Richmond, Lieut. Duff, *Lieut. Taynton died 14th August*, Lieutenant Green, Comg. Detachment died 22d August, 99 Europeans Sick.

The Company's Securities sold by Auction at Messrs. ASHTON and Co's on Saturday last brought the following Prices---Bengal Remittable Loan 6 per Cent. 23 and 25 per Cent. Premium; old 5 per Cent. to 3¼ discount---the new 5 per Cent. to 1¼ per Cent. discount.

[*Govt. Gaz. Sept.* 22.

Ceylon Intelligence.

ARCHDEACONRY OF COLOMBO.---In obedience to the directions received from the Right Reverend Father in God, Reginald, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, I the Reverend James Moncrief Sutherland Glenie, Acting Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Colombo, duly appointed, do hereby cite all and singular the Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, stationed and now being within the Archdeaconry of Colombo, to appear personally before the said Lord Bishop, at St. Peter's Church in the Fort of Colombo, on Thursday the First day of September next, at the hour of Ten in the morning; and then and there to produce their Letters of Orders of Priests and Deacons, with all Licenses and other Faculties relative to their Official Appointment, to be by them exhibited, and to hear and receive all such matters and things as may be delivered in charge.

Witness my hand this Fifteenth day of August, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty five.

J. M. S. GLENIE, *Acting Archdeacon:*

By Order of the Acting Archdeacon of Colombo,

J. J. STAPLES, *Registrar.*

[*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 14.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following Appointments in the Civil Service of this Island: and the dates at which the respective Officers are to take charge of their several Situations and to commence drawing salaries therein will be separately notified to them and other Departments concerned by communications from this Office.

Thomes Eden, Esq. Deputy Secretary to Government, to be Secretary to Council and Registrar of the High Court of Appeal, in the room of George Lusignan, Esq. deceased.

Charles Edward Layard, Esq. to be Collector of Colombo, vice Thomas Eden, Esq.

Horace R. Scott, Esq. Assistant to the Collector of Colombo, to be sitting Magistrate of Negombo in the room of J. Barnet, Esq. removed.

John Bone, Esq. to be an Extra Assistant in the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government.

Thomas Henry Twynham, Esq. Master Attendant of Trincomalie to be Master Attendant at Galle in the room of F. Dickson, Esq. deceased.

R. Brook, Esq. to be Master Attendant at Trincomalie, vice T. Twynham, Esq.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) J. RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 9th Sept. 1825.

[*Cey. Govt. Gaz. Sep.* 10.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs. As. 16th September, 1825.	Rs. As. SELL
Premium	28 4 Remittable Loan 6 P.Ct.	27 4 Premium.
Discount	0 12 5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23	1 8 Discount
Ditto	1 10 4 Per Cent Loan	1 2 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
2 0 *a* 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1 *a* 2 2

Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Bank Shares, Premium 4800 to 5000 per cent.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—We find ourselves totally incapable to give a proper description of the ravages of this epidemic at Calcutta, and its environs, and if we could do so, the fact could not be credited by our readers in the Mofusil, who are not fortunately at Calcutta at this dreadful crisis. The number of people that fell victims to its rage in the course of this week has been estimated at an average of four hundred a day. We have heard that moosulmans are dying in great numbers, the cause of which is attributed to the fatigue and dissipation of their Mohorum festival. Those who inhabit filthy places are also dying; as this disorder may be said to originate from the obnoxious vapours and stench of the filth. Another cause of the disease may be also assigned to the infection of the air, occasioned by the putrefaction of dead bodies of the Moosulmans, which are dragged out by dogs and jackals from their graves, as they are not, we believe, buried deeper than one cubit under ground.

Many we believe, being attacked with a slight sickness, give themselves up to death thro' fear; the more so, when they are taken to the river, which makes them despair of their life, and thus is their end hastened. We have known, that those who immediately after the attack of the disease applied to European Doctors have recovered by their medical assistance; and it is a matter of great pity, that persons should apply for such assistance when it is too late for any medicine to have the desired effect.

This sickness has also prevailed at Serampore and its neighbouring villages, but not with much violence. Those patients whom we had administered medicine to in the early stage of the disease, have recovered, and we are happy to say, that by our appointing a physician and rendering medical assistance many lives have been saved. On Wednesday, the 1st instant, a patient of the Boistub cast, was found lying helpless in Joogul Uddie's-ghaut at Serampore, and we immediately sent our Doctor to afford him relief, and on his giving the poor man some medicines, he recovered on the third day.

A respectable man of sulkea having been lately attacked with the Cholera was taken to the river side, and on his becoming senseless and speechless though not cold, every one thought, that he was no more; and having prepared a pile, put him upon it, and set it on fire. The poor creature, who was not actually dead, came to himself by imbibing a certain degree of heat, and rose up. One of his relations, who was close by, beat him on the head with a bamboo, and killed him on the burning pile. This circumstance is not groundless, as we have obtained this report from a European Gentleman, who was an eye witness to the scene.

Somachar Durpun, September, 3, 1825.

[*Ben. Hur. Sept.* 13.

We have nothing in the way of local news to offer to our readers. Letters from Aracan represent the sickness, we are sorry to say, as very slowly abating indeed. They speak of some apprehensions, that the Burmese, learning the state of the troops, may be tempted to attack them; but it does not appear, that the enemy are even in the smallest force on the West side of the mountains. In the event of General Morrison's force moving towards Ava, a route directly east from the Capital of Aracan is spoken of. Mr. Paton is busy in the police and magisterial departments, and every one speaks of him as exactly the most fit person, that could have been selected for the Mugs.

[*John Bull, September* 15.

To the Editor of the Govt. Gazette, Calcutta.

SIR,---Perhaps the following distribution of the Troops serving under Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL in Ava, may not be uninteresting to your Military readers.

Your's very obediently,

Prome, Aug. 5, 1825. AN INDIAN OFFICER.

1st. or Bengal Division, commanded by Brigadier McCreach, C. B., H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Colonel Pollock---commands

1st. Brigade—H. M. 13th Lt. Inf.—H. M. 38th Regt.....	Major Evans, H. M. 38th Regt. Brigadier.
2d. Brigade—His Majesty's 47th Regiment---38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.....	Lt. Col. Elrington, H. M. 47th Brigadier---Capt. G. F Sadlier, H. M. 47th M. B.

Right Honorable the Governor General's Body Guard, Bengal Rocket Troop—1st Troop Horse Artillery, and Bengal Foot Artillery.

2d. or Madras Division, commanded by Brigadier General Willoughby Cotton, His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

Artillery—Lieutenant Colonel Hopkinson, Brigadier, Commanding the Artillery with the Expedition. Captain Montgomerie. M. B.

1st. Brigade—12th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—H. M. 41st Regiment—18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.....	Lt. Col. Godwin. H. M. 41st Regt. Brigadier—Capt. A. Wilson, 10th M. N. I. M. B. (employed with Brigadier Smelt, at Rangoon)---Lieutenant J. Cochran, H. M. 41st, Acting.
2d. Brigade—1st. Madras European Regiment—9th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.....	Lieut. Col. Court McDowall, 1st M. E. R. Brigadier---Lieut N. Johnson 26th M. N. I., M. B.
3d. or Light Brigade—3d. Regiment or P. L. I.—34th Regiment or C. L. I.....	Lieut. Col. H. M. Pepper, 34th M. N. I. Brigadier---Capt. H. Kyd, 2d M. E. R., M. B.---Capt. G. H. Budd, 43d M. N. I., acting
4th. Brigade, His Majesty's 89th Regiment—7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—43d Regiment Madras Native Infantry.	Lieut.-Col. Smelt, H. M.'s 41st Brigadier, commanding at Rangoon---Lieut.-Col. T. H. Smith, 43d M. N. I in charge---Capt. P. Young, H. M.'s 89th M. B.
6th. Brigade, 28th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—30th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.	Lieut. Col. I Brodie, 28th M. N. I. Brigadier; Capt. E. Brisco, H. M.'s 41st Regt. M. B.
7th Brigade, His Majesty's Infantry or Royal Regiment, 22d Regiment Madras Native Infantry.	Lieut. Col. R. Armstrong, C. B., Royal Regt. Brigadier Lieut. C. Lewis, H. M. Royals, M. B.

1st. Battalion Madras Pioneers. The Troops are at present stationed as follows.—

Head-Quarters---Prome.

His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; His Majesty's 38th Regiment; His Majesty's 47th Regiment; Body Guard; Rocket Troop; Horse and Foot Artillery; His Majesty's Royals. 41st and 89th, Regiments; 18th, 26th, 28th, 30th, 38th and 43d Regiments, Madras Native Infantry; 1st Battalion Madras Pioneers, Foot Artillery.

Rangoon.

9th 12th and 34th Regiments Madras Native Infantry.

Donabue.

1st Madras European Regiment Madras Native Infantry.	Brigaded under Lt. Col. Heslings Kelly, 1st M. E. R., Capt. J. Kitson, M. B.

Martaban.

3d Regiment or Palumcottah Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel E. Coury.

* The perpetrator of the murder (as he may justly be called, tho' it was prejudice that prompted him to act as he did in this case) no doubt, conceived with respect to the motion of the supposed (by him and all about him) dead body what we stated in our remarks on a circumstance of a similar nature, in the Hurkaru of the 23d ultimo, and we are glad to find, that this instance corroborates our statement. Such absurd notions of Evil spirits or Supernatural beings are not handed to us by our Ancestors, nor can we find any trace of them in our Shastres; and hence we are at a loss to conceive how such groundless suppositions could ever take root in the minds of the modern Hindoos.---TRANSLATOR.

Tooay and Mergui.

7th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Court, T. G. Bishop.

Extract of a Letter from Prome, dated 15th August, 1825.

The inundation here is now subsiding, though gradually, and it is hoped, that we may not experience a second visitation of a similar nature.

By the latest accounts from Rangoon, we have no intelligence of the Honorable Company's Transport *Nerbudda*, with 3 Companies of the 38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry on board

[*Gov. Gaz. Sept.* 15.

In a conversation in the House of Commons on the East India Judges' Bill, Mr. Wynn said he "thought that half-castes could serve on Juries, as well as British subjects, and in fact all inhabitants of whatsoever country." Mr. Hume was, as usual, loud against the tyranny and oppression exercised by the Government of India towards all its subjects! and Sir Charles Forbes protested in a particular manner against the tyranny exercised by Governors in India over the Judges!

[*John Bull, Sept.* 17.

English News.

PRICES OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Bank Stock 251½	South-Sea New Ann.
3 per Ct. Red. 90¾ ¼ 89¾	Ex. Bills, 2s. 1000l.
3 per Cent. Cons.	Ditto 500l.
3½ per Cent.	Ditto Small
New 4 per Cent.	Ditto 1½d. 1000l. 27 29 pm.
5½ per Cent. Red 98 97¾	Ditto 500l 30 26 pm.
5 per Cent. 1797	Ditto Small 30 26
Long Annuities 21 11-16 13-16	Indorsed Ditto
Imperial 3 per Cent.	Commercial Ditto
Ditto Annuities	Lottery Tickets 19l. 19s.
India Stock	Bank for Acc.
Ditto Bonds 49 pm.	India for Ditto
South-Sea Stock	Consols for do. 91¼ ¼ 90¾
South-Sea Old Ann 90¾	Omn. for payment

THE MORNING HERALD.—APRIL 22.

STATE PAPERS—INDIA.

Last night there were laid before both Houses of Parliament, Treaties with the Native Powers of India, about thirty in number, namely;—With the Guicowar: with the Rajah of Duttean; with the Rajah of Banswara. with the Rajah of Dowleah and Purtaubgurh, &c. The following are portions of them:

TREATY WITH THE ARAB TRIBES,
dated Jan. 20, 1820.

In the name of GOD, the merciful, the compassionate: praise be to GOD, who hath ordained peace to be a blessing to his creatures. There is established a lasting peace between the British Government and the Arab Tribes, who are parties to the contract, on the following conditions:

Article 1. There shall be a cessation of plunder and piracy, by land and sea, on the part of the Arabs, who are parties to the contract, for ever.

Article 2. If any individual of the people of the Arabs, contracting, shall attack any that pass by land or sea, of any nation whatsoever, in the way of plunder and piracy, and not of acknowledged war, shall be accounted an enemy of all mankind, and shall be held to have forfeited both life and goods; and acknowledged war is that which is proclaimed, avowed, and ordered by Government against Government, and the killing of men, and taking of goods without proclamation, avowal, and the order of Government, is plunder and piracy.

Article 3.—The friendly (literally the pacificated) Arabs shall carry by land and sea a red flag with or without letters in it at their option; and this shall be in a border of white, the breadth of the white in the border beinge qual to the breadth of the red (as represented in the margin), the whole forming the flag known in the British navy by the title of "White pierced red;" and this shall be the flag of the friendly Arabs, and they shall use it and no other.

Article 7.—If any tribe or others shall not desist from plunder and piracy, the friendly Arabs shall act against them according to their ability and circumstances; and arrangements for this purpose shall take place between the friendly Arabs and the British, at the time when such plunder and piracy shall occur.

Article 8.—The putting men to death after they have given up their arms, is an act of piracy and not of acknowledged war: or if any tribe shall put to death any persons, either Mahomedans or others, after they have given up their arms, such tribe shall be held to have broken the peace, and the friendly Arabs shall act against them in conjunction with the British; and, GOD willing, the war against them shall not cease, until the surrender of those who performed the act, and of those who ordered it.

Article 9.—The carrying of slaves, men, women, or children, from the coasts of Africa, or elsewhere, and the transporting them in vessels is plunder and piracy, and the friendly Arabs shall do nothing of this nature, &c.

MEMORANDUM from PURSURAM SHEEDHUR, at Aptey, year Ehidi Esreen Myantyn Ouluf (A. D. 1820-21.)

For many years I and my family have enjoyed privileges which were granted to us by Angria, in the villages under Manickgurh, when, therefore, our exchange of territory shall take place, I trust that on Angria's inserting an Article providing for the continuance of my privileges, the Honourable Company will be pleased

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by *SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO*, Hindoo, No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their [redacted]

Subscribers at out-stations, who require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that [redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page.)

to cherish me and my family agreeably to what will remain to be given in exchange.

1.—I enjoy the Vet Begar (labour) and firfirmas (presents of fowls, fruit, &c.) of the village of Johey Turuff Humrapore, in the Kurmata district, which belong to both States, &c.

A.—As the Government Karay (hay and wood) required for the fort, and also the vet (labour) have been given to me, I take four weeks' labour from each man annually.

B.—It is the custom to receive two fowls every year from each house.

C.—It is the custom to receive two pumpkins every year from each house.

D.—It is the custom to receive ten loads of saj (hay) from each person, in order to watch the house.

E.—For the Junum Ustauree, in the month of Siaran, there may be about six or seven pots of butter-milk, and it is the custom to receive half a rupee as the price of each pot.

2.—I enjoy a kowl (lease) and exemption concerning the augde kharee (salt batty ground, whose rent is paid in money), and migdi eegah oathanlee (sweet batty fields, whose rent is paid in money), for their embankment. As I laid out expenses in embanking them, an indulgence has been allowed in the rent, and an exemption from house and buffalo tax. Vet begar (labour) and firfirmas (presents of fowls, fruit, &c.) has been granted to the people for keeping in order the salt batty ground, and fields and gardens.

3.—We enjoy goora wareys (sheds for cattle) and pasturage lands.

THE ENGLISHMAN,—May 15.

THE MAGAZINE.

(From the Notes Ambrosiæ, No. XX. in the last Number of Blackwood's Magazine.)

THE LATE EDINBURGH WHIG DINNER, AND MR. BROUGHAM

North—The talk at present afloat, about Brougham's gigantic mind, awful powers, terrific eloquence, crushing vituperation, withering sarcasm, &c. &c. &c. is, you may rely upon it, the merest gabble.

Tickler.—Agreed.

North—A clever man and a clever speaker—who denies that? But he is great in nothing. Neither in intellect, nor in character, nor even in eloquence. The man's soul is prosaic—his character nothing—his eloquence, all that they talk of as the grand part of it, is mere vulgar slang, and rapid rhodomontade.

Hogg—His soul prosaic? That's news. Who ever said he was a Poet?

North—No, no, you mistake me James. I mean to say that his soul wants all the noblest and highest points. He is a cold, rancorous, sour, disappointed man, and hatred is his ruling passion. He is a mere beast of prey—and more of the Tiger than the Lion, I guess. He never makes any impression, Sir, when he is really met. Nobody would characterize Canning as an *awful* orator, and yet he squeezes the life out of Brougham. The Thunderer whenever he has a mind.

Tickler—Would that were oftener! Canning is too fine a gentleman for some parts of his office—too delicate—too contemptuously squeamish. Londonderry, whose speaking was nothing to Canning's, did Brougham's business, on the whole, better.

North—Much. Whenever Canning pleases, he makes Brougham look and feel extremely ridiculous, and there is an end of him for the nonce. But Lord Castlereagh treated him with high, settled, impertrubable scorn, and Brougham could never look at him without trembling. You pay a club-armed savage too much respect when you run him through with a beautiful polished lance. He bleeds, runs and sulks. But the mace is the true weapon for him.

Tickler—Was it not fine to hear Harry Cockburn, or some such Castiglione, telling a parcel of Auld Reekie riff-riff, that Brougham had taught the world in what way despots should be talked of in a British Senate

North—Ay, indeed—Robbers ruffians, and Gentlemen of Verona!—These are fine flowers of speech.

Odoherty—And great is the heroism them about folks a thousand miles off, and a million of miles above one.

Tickler.—Thersites was a hero.

Mullion—I confess I was scarcely prepared to find Brougham audacious enough to pay the thunder claimer over again, so soon after that squabash of Canning's; for that surely was a squabash.

Tickler—Yes, so it seemed. But you see Canning had not, after all, laid in his whipcord deep enough.

Mullion.—Why, what would you have had him say?

Tickler.—What would I have had him say! Sir, I should have had him crack no joke about any such puppy. I would have had him fix his eye—Heaven, what an eye it is! (*if he knew it*!)—on this Brougham, and say,—The Honourable Member claims the merit of having instructed the Ministers of England how to serve her in peace. Why does not the same sage and hero claim the merit of *the* peace itself? God knows, he had been calling on us long and loud enough to make peace with France. We partook in this thirst for peace—we beat our enemies, and then we had it. We did not follow the advice of our master, to crouch before the footstool of Bounaparte—we knocked down throne and footstool, and all—and then we got what we wanted. There is seldom much dispute in this world, as to what is absolutely *good*. We all agreed in wishing for peace at the time when he thundered submission in our ears. We all wished for extension of trade—repeal of taxes—and acknowledgment of South American Independence, as early as the beneficent character of these things became apparent to this gentleman's enlightened glance. But we had to do that which he had only to talk about. We had to overcome the obstacles and difficulties which he had but to sneer at. This is the way I would have treated him, had I been one of his *pupils!*

Odoherty—One man says, it would be a fine thing to have an instriment by which we could see the stars; another, who may, perhaps, be supposed to have formed the same notion at least as soon, happens to invent a telescope. And Galileo is the *pupil!*

North—Why, after all Canning said something not very unlike all this. The short and the long of it is this——

Tickler—The difference between the Broughams and the Ministers, whose capacity they sneer at, and whose merits they claim, is exactly the same as that between a dream and a reality—or rather, between madness and genius. Sir, I have no toleration for all this egregious humbug. But it was well fitted, no doubt, for the swallow of the rag and tag who, I understand, constituted all but a very small minority in this dinner-party in George's sreet.

Mullion.—Why, I take it for granted they have placarded, for our behoof, as many names as they durst well show; and these are not many.

Tickler—Clever fellow as he undoubtedly is, what a blockhead, after all, is Brougham, when you come to think of any thing like prudence—Here you have these idiots drinking him in thunders as the leader of the Opposition—and him nolo-episcoparising that with a most amiable degree of simplicity—and then, at the same meeting, every one of the three estates of this empire is openly and ferociously insulted. A pretty leader for the real old Gentlemen Whigs of England, if there be any of them remaining.

North—Ay, truly, Tickler.

Tickler.—Let us see how the account stands. First of all Parliamentary reforms is given by an obscure Edinburgh bookseller, and drunk with three times three—the whole speech being one libel upon the House of Commons as now existing. Then we have Brougham himself openly, and without disguise, calling the House of Lords a "den" of corruption—declaring in round unequivocal terms, that the majority of Peers who voted the Queen guilty, did so "against their own feelings," and "in violation of their own avowed principles, merely because their master commanded them." Nay, you have him spouting about "ALL *the arms of* EACH *of the powers and priccedoms of the state united with* ALL THE POWERS *of* DARKNESS *and* INFAMY *against* INNOCENCE *and* LAW." These, I think, are the man's *ipsissima*. Now what does this really come to? Is it more or less than this "LEADER of the Opposition" expressing his belief that the majority of the Peers of Britain are the meanest, most cowardly, lying slaves in the world—personally so—each man a liar and a scoundrel in his secret heart - dead to all honor-- lost to every principle that makes the character of a man respectable? Why, sirs, we all understand that people in Parliament vote with their party, now and then upon general political questions, without having examined the matter and made up their opinion strictly from and for themselves. But this had nothing in common with such cases as these. Here, first was a solemn court of justice, a tribunal gravely constituted for judicial, strictly judicial purposes. Here was the highest court of justice in Britain called upon to decide upon evidence, whether an individual lady had, or not been guilty of a certain crime. And here is a man who coolly—years after—expressed his conviction that the greater number of the judges who composed that court, were capable of laying their hands upon their breasts, and solemnly saying GUILTY, when their hearts, prompted to NOT GUILTY,-- capable of ruining a woman, a lady, a queen---of ruining her by declaring her to have forfeited the honor of her sex---merely because *their master* commanded them so to do. Is this the language of one whom the Whigs of England recognize as their Leader? I think not, indeed!

Odoherty.—Ay, and consider what that word *master* means too. Is not this meant for the King? Does not Brougham distinctly accuse his Sovereign of being capable of wishing and commanding such justice.

North.—Perhaps, by *master*, he meant only the minister.—But that, after all, in the circumstances of this particular case, comes to nothing. It is, and it must be, universally felt to be a distinction without a difference.

Tickler.—And yet this is a man whom people talk of as fit to be a minister of England! Sir, this man has irretrievably, by that one speech, had he never uttered another in his life, ruined himself in the eyes of all who are capable of weighing things, and their results, with calmness and candour. No gentleman of England, be he Whig or not, can say henceforth that this man could be the confidential servant of George IV.

Odoherty.—As to the Duke of York, they have taken pretty good care to settle the matter as to him in the last Edinburgh Review.

North.—And as if this were not enough, we have morever all through this meeting, from beginning to end, a deliberate system of abuse, rancorous, foul, contemptuous abuse, kept up against the Church of England—here is another fine cord for the leader of an *English* opposition to dwell upon.

Tickler.—Ay, and we have even a Mr. Somebody.—I forget his name—a foulmouthed little Edinburgh shopkeeper, however—suffered to insult the Bench of Bishops directly and without circumlocution. God pity these people. I wish the Bishop of Chester had a seat in the House of Commons.

North.—I wish half a score like him had with all my heart. But the Bishop himself has come in good hour and day into the House of Lords. Ah! Gentlemen, ye will soon see how Bloomfield will tell there. Already that pert goose Lord King knows his master. Already Lord Holland feels the bit too.

Odoherty. It gives me pleasure to observe, that the real old aristocracy of the House of Lords keep well aloof from this system of attack upon the Church. The people who rail at the Bishops, and even sneer, as it seems, at them, on the score of want of hereditary rank—who are they? Not your high old Barons of England, Mr. North,—no,—no,—but *novi homines* sir—your Hollands—your Kings---people who have scarcely, in the proper sense of the term, a single drop of noble blood in their veins.

THE COURIER,—May 19.

(From the Etoile.)

" PARIS, MAY 17.

The Coronation carriage will set off on Wednesday for Rheims. Nothing so superb has before issued from the French workshops The paintings in the pannels are by M. Delorme, pupil to Girodet; the ornaments designed by M. Persille, and the sculpture by M. Roguez, are in the best taste, and are truly admirable. All the iron work of this beautiful carriage is covered, and not a screw or a nail is to be seen. The door opens without any visible hinge, and the most practised eye would seek in vain to discover by what means it is made to move.

The portraits of fourteen Kings which we have mentioned, and which positively set off to-day for Rheims, reveal the features of the most celebrated Monarchs crowned in that city, whose names follow—Clovis, Hugh Capet, Philippe-Auguste, Louis IX, Philippe-de-Valois, Charles V, Charles VII, Louis XII, Francois I, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI, and Charles X.

" The coat and decorations of the Order of the Garter, which the Duke of Northumberland will wear at the Coronation, are at present in the hands of an embroiderer at Lyons, who is employed to fix the diamonds on it His costume altogether is estimated at 1,800,000 francs. The *Journal de Lyons* promises a description of it.

THE NEW TIMES.—May 21.

By letters from Genoa, of the 9th instant, we learn that three vessels, with manufactured goods from England, had been ordered to land their goods in the Lazaretto, and to perform a quarantine of 15 days.—The reason for this proceeding is stated in the following extract:—

" The Government here are deliberating how long they shall put all vessels coming from England into quarantine, in consequence of your new salutary regulations. Nothing, we conceive, can be so unwise in your Government, as to permit cotton to come direct from Alexandria, without performing quarantine. You not only run the sensible risk of introducing the plague in London, Lancashire, and elsewhere, but you will subject all vessels from England to be put into quarantine, when they arrive at a Continental port; and if the goods are to go into the Lazaretts it will be a ruinous business."

From this statement it appears, that the mere agitation of the question of a Repeal of the Quarantine Laws in England, has already occasioned a considerable loss to our exporting merchants. The great argument for a change in our legislation is, the saving of money, which it would occasion to the *importing* merchant; and we are far from being disposed to undervalue this benefit: but against it is to be set the heavy loss which would fall upon the *exporter*. Foreign nations would regard their goods as liable to contagion, and would impose on them an impost, in the shape of demurrage. As we have not observed this point to be dwelt on in the various proceedings for the reduction of the time of quarantine, we think it necessary to call the attention of the public to it, before any change takes place in the existing law. Contagion certainly is not so active in England as in tropical countries; but the question is not merely what danger we may incur, but in what position we may place ourselves relatively to those countries which adhere strictly to the quarantine laws.

THE NEW TIMES.—May 23.

The Paris Papers of Friday, with the Evening Paper dated Saturday, were received last night. An article from Constantinople, of 23d April, gives a very favourable picture of the state of affairs in Greece. The landing of the Egyptian troops is represented as having excited among the Greeks a still stronger spirit of resistance, and had roused them to new exertions which promise to be successful, and must ultimately secure their deliverance from the Turkish yoke. An article from Madrid, in the *Constitutionel*, gives an account of some disturbances which had broken out at Seville. It is clear that things cannot long remain in Spain, in the state they now are.

THE NEW TIMES.—May 24.

We received last night the French Papers of Saturday, with the *Etoile* Evening Paper, dated Sunday, and have given extracts from them below. The *Constitutionel* has some remarks upon the rejection of the Catholic Bill, and, what is singular enough, attributes its failure mainly to the manœuvres of the Jesuits—they and their adherents being " the mortal enemies of emancipation," according to the French Journalists. Making due allowance for the exaggeration of the *Constitutionel*, we have still reason to believe, from what has fallen within our own knowledge, that those active and crafty servants of the Church of Rome have for some years past maintained a constant correspondence, and a well concerted, and well executed system of intrigue and excitement throughout Ireland, and also in Lancashire. In that county, as it is asserted and believed in France, all their records and most valuable documents were preserved, until a recent period. We may observe, however, that such assertions come from a quarter where great animosity exists, for the bulk of the population in France is much exasperated against the Jesuits, and their tacit, although not openly avowed restoration, and the influence they are daily acquiring, is a main cause of the increasing unpopularity of the reigning family. The *Constitutionel* promises to publish certain letters, which will " unveil the attempts of this fanatical party."

(From the Constitutionnel.)

" PARIS, MAY 20.—" The English House of Lords has rejected the Bill for the Emancipation of the Catholics which had passed the Commons by a small majority. This news causes us more pain than surprise.

" We are not much surprised at this event, because the inconsiderate and even artful manœuvres of the Ultramontanes of the Continent tended to excite fear in the English Protestants with respect to the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland.

' In our Jesuitical Journals there was a tone of arrogance, and even of menace, which must have influenced the public opinion in Great Britain, and of which the Irish Catholics have been the victim. Neither must we dissemble that our law on *Sacrilege*, and certain speeches marked by a barbarous intolerance, and alarming fanaticism, were injurious to the Catholic cause. They have been alleged in the British Parliament as one of the strongest arguments against emancipation. We had foreseen the danger—we had warned our Jesuits, both of the long and of the short robe, but they were blinded by passion; they were seduced by the success they obtained under a subjugated Ministry. Instead of thanking us for our advice and profiting by it, they abused us according to the ancient custom; we were prepared for this.

" We have received, during the debates on the Emancipation, very interesting letters, which unveil the attempts of a certain fanatical party to establish its sway in Ireland; but, as we ardently desired the success of the Bill, we did not think proper to publish them: we should have feared to be accused contrary to our intention and well known principles, of giving arms to the adversaries of Emancipation. Now that the question is decided we shall make use of our letters. If the Irish Catholics will believe us—and nobody desires more than we the recognition of their rights—they will shut their ears against Ultramontane insinuations. The Jesuits and their adherents are the most mortal enemies of their Emancipation".

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Naples, April 28, 1825.—The assassins of the unfortunate Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, whose case excited so deep and extensive an interest, were executed last Saturday, 23d inst. The Neapolitan journal, which, as you may remember, avoided making any mention of the distressing affair at the time it happened, and which only alluded to it lately, when the malefactors were discovered, inserted yesterday a long article on the subject. It appears, that immediately after committing the crime, the villians had kept themselves closely hidden, and by means of the wife of one of them, who denounced certain innocent individuals, misled for some time the pursuit of the police. At last, however, the whole mystery was cleared up, and the following individuals secured:—*Felice Solito*, aged 32, a peasant; *Biagio Manzo*, 32, *colono* (or little farmer); *Liberato Letteriello di Vincenzo* aged 26, a peasant; *Pietro Antonio di Pasquale*, aged 28, a wine seller, or *tavernajo*; *Maria Vittoria Calabrese*, aged 39, wife of Manzo; *Mariana Cirmo* aged 30, wife of Liberato Letteriello; *Raffele Fransca*, aged 30, a *guradiano campestre*, (or man armed for taking care of country prosperity) and *Nicola Maria Petrelli*, whose condition is not mentioned, aged 38. These persons were brought before the Military Commission of the Province at Salerno, according to a decree of King Ferdinand, dated 3d October, 1822, which orders that all *briganti* or companies of robbers, be tried by martial law, and executed immediately after conviction. The Commission, at which Colonel Count Zammerman, Military Commander of the Province, presided, declared Solito Manzo, Latteriello, and Di Pasquale,

guilty, recommending, however, Solito to Royal mercy, as his evidence had principally discovered all the secrets of the crime, in which also he had taken the least part. Of the other individuals, accused of being privy to the desperate projects of the assassins, and of having lent them arms and assistance, one viz. Crimo, was acquitted in *toto*, and the other three detained in prison for further examination.

The three ordered for execution were carried down to Ebeli and shot, at three o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. The brutal ruffians, the sanguinary destroyers of defenceless youth and beauty, died like dastardly villains as they were. Those hearts which had the baneful energy to arrive at the excess of crime, which could dictate the cruel blow that was to send to a premature grave two beings rich in merit, in love, and in happiness, and that was to wound the hearts of thousands of the just and virtuous, trembled and sunk at their own sufferings. They moaned, they shrieked, nor could all the consolations of religion, give them strength to face their punishment.

The article in the Neapolitan Journal finishes thus :—

"This is a very salutary example for persons of bad mind, who may flatter themselves that crimes, and crimes of this nature, may remain concealed by the shades of secrecy with which they endeavour to surround them. *There is not one mystery of crime into which the scrutinizing eye of our Government does not penetrate.* And in truth, as, unfortunately, in no country depraved men can be prevented from committing such horrible excesses, the public authorities can do nothing better than to pursue them without truce (*senza tregua*), and to punish them promptly, in an exemplary manner. *Even "The New Times" must agree, that as to its inopportune reflections on the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, (see No. 8,246) its judgment was very precipitous.*" At this last paragraph you will, no doubt, smile.

All the persons concerned in this dreadful transaction were inhabitants of Eboli, a beautifully situated little town, where foreigners generally repose on their excursions to Paestum. It appeared on the trial that the criminals took to the road, for the first time, the day before our unfortunate country people fell into their hands.

An Englishman, named Lloyd, has formed the singular idea of making war upon the bears in Sweden, Norway, and Finland. He passed the last winter in a desert part of the Swedish province of Wermeland, where, with the assistance of a huntsman, he destroyed 64 bears. He has now passed into Norway, and proposes to terminate his expedition at Petersburgh.—*French Paper.*

City, Thursday Evening.—There continues, at the present time, a division in the Market of the most leading Capitalists on either side; and as these parties continue their operations so is the price of British Capital affected. Every day tends to prove that the late serious depression has arisen entirely from the united exertions of a formidable band, and it yet remains doubtful whether, after having caused a decline of 3 or 4 per cent. in the prices of British Stock, they will alter their course and restore the prices to that level from which they have been artificially thrust.

The Dunira, a China ship, for which great fears were entertained, and on which on Wednesday at Lloyd's thirty guineas per cent was given for insurance, has arrived at the Isle of France, dismasted. It will not be necessary to unload the cargo. The estimated value of ship and cargo is about 100,000l.

THE TIMES.—May 28.

Appropriate Presents!—His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and the Bishop of Chester, will in one point of view profit by their conduct in the House of Lords. The whole county of Chester is now undergoing a strict and vigilant search for the discovery of two cheeses, which, we understand, are to be presented to them by some warm friends to the Protestant Ascendancy in the city of Chester. Each of these solid masses of orthodox food will reach the enormous weight of about 160lb., and they are to be forwarded forthwith, accompanied by suitable addresses.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, May 29,

Loss of the large Timber Ship Columbus.—Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Padstow, dated the 26th of May.

"Arrived the *Commerce*, Vine, from Cork. Captain Vine spoke on the 24th inst. going into Cork, a brig from St. John's, Newfoundland, having the crew of the *Columbus* on board, which vessel foundered on her passage out."

His Excellency the Marquis de Palmell, Ambassador from the King of Portugal, had a private audience of his Majesty on Thursday afternoon, to deliver his Credentials; and the Count de Villa Real, Envoy from the same Court, had also an audience of his Majesty, to take leave. They were attended by the Right Hon. George Canning the King's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Robert Chester, his Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

Every body is beginning to complain bitterly of the Macadamised streets of London. In the first place it is discovered that they blind us; inflammations of the eyes have been uncommonly prevalent of late, and they are attributed to the fine particles of granite dust, which cannot be kept out of the eyes, or got out when once in. The owners of carriages also find great fault with this same granite dust, because, being very hard, and gritty, it scrapes off the varnish when the carriage is cleaned. People who have no coaches, and who have, therefore, no feeling for varnish, quarrel with Macadam's dirt again, on account of its extraordinary substance in wet weather, when the Macadamised streets become impassible masses, while, in dry fine weather, on the other hand, his roads take the air, fly away on the wind, and torment our eyes, as we have already described, crusting them over with flour of granite, in such a sort that, if we can see at all, we may be said to be a most penetrating generation, seeing through millstones—a thing which our fathers, it is proverbial, could never accomplish before us. The compensate for the destruction of our sight, for the wear and tear of varnish, and for the sloughs, we enjoy the unspeakable advantage of not hearing the noise of carriages, which used to warn us to get out of the way, if we did not desire to be run over! The sooner the stones are laid down again the better, and let travellers carefully note down in their journals, that Macadamised roads are good for the country, but bad for a metropolis.

The disease which has been so long prevalent among the horses in France still exists, but not to such an extent, and it is remarkable that few of the common and ill fed descriptions of horses are attacked by it. On Tuesday last an English Nobleman lost a very valuable horse at Montreuil in this strange manner:—The animal arrived in good health and spirits, but as soon as the harness was taken off he suddenly swelled, and in a few hours, notwithstanding immediate bleeding, and other attentions he was dead.

THE SCOTSMAN.---June 8.

(*From the Etoile, dated May* 31.)

Rheims, May 30*.---Before five o'clock in the morning, the doors of the Cathedral were besieged by the crowd. At six they were opened, and at half-past six all the galleries in the body of the Church, the Choir, the Sanctuary, &c. were filled. The galleries reserved for the Dauphiness, the Duchess of Berri, and the Princesses of the Blood, were on the right of his Majesty's pew, opposite the gallery of the Diplomatic body. The peers of France and Great Officers of the Crown were placed on the steps of the Choir. On the right, the Deputies and Mayors of the good cities, the prefects, and many other public functionaries, called to the coronation by sealed letters. The Royal Courts, the Tribunals, a great number of General Officers, occupied the steps in the body of the Church, to the right and left. The galleries, erected on both sides between the pillars, were filled with ladies, most of them presented.

The Chapter having arrived at the door of his Majesty's chamber with the Dauphin, the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, the Great Officers of the Crown, Officers of the Household having functions to perform in the ceremony of the coronation, the principal chapter of the Cathedral knocked at the door. Prince Talleyrand, the High Chamberlain, said, in a loud voice, "What do you desire?" The Cardinal Clermont Tonnerre answered, "Charles X., whom God has given us for our King." The doors were then opened by his Majesty's porters. The Cardinals then approached the King (who rose from his seat), and saluted his Majesty.

The first of the two Cardinals presented the holy water to the King, and repeated the prayer, *Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, qui famulum tuum*, &c., after which the two Cardinals conducted the King to the Church.

[Here follow the details of the procession to the Church, during which, the Anthem, *Ecce mitto Angelum meum*, &c. was chaunted.]

The Archbishop of Rheims, as soon as the King entered the Choir, said over his Majesty the prayer *Omnipotens Deus Cœlestium Moderator*, after which his Majesty was conducted to the seat prepared for him in the middle of the Sanctuary under the high canopy (after the Princes, great Officers, &c. had taken their places), the Archbishop of Rheims presented holy water to his Majesty, who rose to receive it.

His Grace afterwards gave holy water to the whole assembly. His Grace having saluted the altar, the King commenced the *Veni Creator*. His Majesty remained kneeling during the first verse. After the *Veni Creator*, the Archbishop advanced to the King, accompanied by his two assisting Cardinals, bearing, one the book of the Evangelists, the other the Relic of the True Cross; he took the book, on which he placed the relic, and held it open before his Majesty, to whom he presented the forms of the oaths placed thus on the book of the Gospels. The King, seated and covered, with his hand placed on the book, and on the true Cross, pronounced the following oaths :—

Oath of the Coronation.---"*In the presence of God, I promise to my faithful people to maintain, and to honour our holy religion, as becomes the Most Christian King, and the eldest son of the Church: to do good justice to all my subjects, and to govern conformably to the laws of the kingdom, and the Constitutional Charter, which I swear to observe faithfully, So help me God, and his Holy Gospel.*"

Oath of the King, as Chief and Sovereign, Grand Master of the Order of the Holy Ghost.—"We swear to God, the Creator, to live and die in his holy faith, and the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion; to maintain the Order of the Holy Ghost, without suffering it to lose its glorious prerogatives; observe the statutes of the said order, and to cause them to be observed by all those who are or shall be (*members of it* †), reserving to ourself, however, to regulate the conditions of admission according to the good of our service."

---

* Probably an erratum for the 29th.

† These words appear to be omitted by mistake in the French.

Oath of the King, as Grand Master of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour :—"We solemnly swear to God, to maintain for ever, without suffering them to lose their glorious prerogatives, the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis and the Loyal Order of the Legion of Honour, to wear the cross of the said orders, to cause their statutes to be observed; this we swear and promise on the Holy Cross and the Holy Gospels."

After the oaths, the King, being led to the altar by the two Cardinals, put off his upper robe, which was taken by the first gentleman of the chamber and delivered to the first valet de chambre. The King gave his cap to the first gentleman, master of the wardrobe, who delivered in to the senior valet de chambre.

The King, who had on only a satin camisolle embroidered with silver and open at the places where the unction was to be performed, remained standing during the prayers. The High Chamberlain put on his Majesty the boots of purple velvet, embroidered with *fleur de lys* in gold.

The Dauphin put on his Majesty the golden spuss, which were on the altar. The Duke of Conegliano, acting as Constable, laid aside his sword, and advanced to the King, who rose, and approached the altar, when the Archbishop blessed the sword of Charlemagne, saying the prayer, *Exaudi quæsumus, Domine, preces nostras*, &c. The Archbishop then girded the sword about the King, and immediately took it off, and drawing it from the scabbard, presented it to him, saying, *accipe gladium tuum*. After which, the King kissed the sword, and replaced it on the altar. After several other prayers, the Archbishop prepared for the sacred unction.

The King, conducted by the two Cardinals, sat down. The Archbishop opened the reliquary containing the holy vial, and with the point of a golden needle took out a portion, which he mixed with consecrated oil. The choir chaunted the anthem, *Gentem Francorum inclytam*, &c.

The two Cardinals opened the places in the King's garment for the unction, and led his Majesty to the altar, where he knelt down on cushions placed for the purpose. The Bishop of Soissons took from the altar the holy oil, and presented it to the Archbishop, who took some with his thumb, to anoint his Majesty on the usual places (as described in our last).

The Archbishop, with both hands, took from the altar the crown of Charlemagne, and placed it above over the King's head without it touching his Majesty's. The Princes put their hands to it to support it. The Archbishop, holding it with his left hand, said, making the benediction with the right, *Coronet te, Deus, corona gloriæ atque justiciæ*. After which, alone, he placed the crown on the King's head. The Dauphin and the Princes, a second time, put their hands on it as if to support it, and he said, *Accipe Coronan Regni in nomine Patris*, &c.

The ceremony of the coronation being finished the Archbishop raised the King by the right arm, and his Majesty was conducted to his throne. His Majesty was attended in the same manner as on his entering the church, the Duke of Conegliano bearing the sword of Charlemagne naked in his hand.

Then the King being seated, the Archbishop holding his Majesty by the hand said—*In hoc regni solis confirmes, te*, &c. The prayers being ended, the Archbishop put off his mitre, made a profound obeisance to the King, kissed him on the forehead, and said, "*Vivat Rex in æternum.*" The Dauphin and the Princes took off their Crowns which they placed on their seats; they advanced, and each of them received the embrace from the King, saying, *Vivat in Rex æternum*. At this moment the trumpets sounded; the people entered the church; the heralds distributed the medals; a thousand birds were let loose; all the bells were rung, and three volleys of musketry fired by the infantry of the Royal guard were answered by the artillery of the ramparts of the city. After these ceremonies the archbishop chaunted *Te Deum*. Then High mass was celebrated, during which the Dauphin and the Princes took off their crowns, and the cardinals their mitres.

After the elevation of the host, the High Almoner, Prince de Croi, went to take the kiss of peace from the Archbishop; then going up to the throne he gave it to the King; the Dauphin and Princes of the Blood came to receive it of his Majesty, when the Dauphin bent his knee. The Dauphin having received the King's embrace (accolade), bent his knee to his august father, who raised him, and held him long pressed in his arms. This affecting scene made a profound impression on the assembly, and tears produced by the sweetest emotions, were mingled with unanimous cries of "Vive le Roi! Vive le Dauphin!" the enthusiasm of the spectators was without bounds. His Majesty afterwards took the sacrament in both kinds; after which the Dauphin approached the king, and delivered his crown to him again. His Majesty remained a few moments on his knees in prayer. After which the Archbishop took from him the Crown of Charlemagne, and gave him a lighter one. He afterwards returned to his apartments, and repaired to the royal entertainment in the great hall of the Archiepiscopal palace.

THE SUN,—June 9.

Bolivar.—The *Washington City Gazette* states, on the authority of a Gentleman direct from Lima, and who as late as the 1st of February had an interview at that capital with Bolivar, that the Liberator appeared to be in a feeble state of health, sallow visage, and of a very thin person. The fatigue and privations of his late campaigns had made serious inroads on his contitution, which was formerly robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health and consequent repose from the toils of the field. This intention had been delayed in order to witness the fall of Callao, and to organize a Government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day by crowds of the citizens, with whom he was very popular, and unostentatious in his behaviour: he was generally attended by an aide-de-camp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson. At proper hours none were denied admittance to his presence, and he conversed affably with all who approached him.

CANADA.

The letters from Upper Canada state, that the Legislature of that province had been prorogued on the 13th of April, after a turbulent Session, in which little good had been effected. The estimate of the supplies had been reduced from 6,000*l.* to 3,800*l.*, and the Legislative Council, astonished at these reductions, requested a conference which had no effect, so that the Bill was thrown out in the Upper House.—The following is an extract from the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, on proroguing the Legislature, which was firm and temperate :—

"I regret to perceive that your Session has terminated without affording to the Government the means of carrying on the public service during the present year. So long as I continue to confine the charges of the administration of the civil Government as rigidly as the service would permit, to that scale which I found established, which his Majesty's Government had long approved, and which the Legislature of the province, since their assumption of it, had repeatedly investigated, and as often confirmed, I did not apprehend that I should fail to receive the ordinary and necessary support for the public service. It will be incumbent upon me to afford an early opportunity of supplying this omission. In the mean time I will endeavour, as much as possible, to avert the inconvenience to which the public service may be exposed.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"Desirous that the public expenditure should always receive due consideration, I afforded you, at an early period of the session, the opportunity of investigating the public accounts, and I have answered promptly and as satisfactorily as it was in my power, to every call for information. In the absence of any provision for the support of the civil government, I am not at liberty to consent to any other appropriation of the provincial revenue—a necessity which will account for my rejection of measures which must otherwise have received my cheerful concurrence."

Lisbon, May 25.—This morning sailed his Britannic Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, Captain Graham C. Hammond, for Rio de Janeiro, to touch at Madeira, having on board his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart and suite. In the honourable and important mission with which this illustrious and estimable Negociator is entrusted, he is accompanied by the ardent and cordial wishes of all those loyal hearts which are interested in the honour and glory of the august House of Braganza, and the real interests of the inhabitants of Portugal and Brazil.

[New Times.]

A very extraordinary new light has lately broken in upon the world, by which it has been discovered that the persons who practise a particular art or profession, are the only individuals whose advice ought not be taken in regard to any matter connected with such profession or art.—Physicians are, on no account whatever, to be consulted on medical questions; nor Lawyers on the practice of the law. The old rule, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*, is to be completely reversed; and the cobler, instead of "sticking to his last" is to be presumed to understand every thing but shoes. If your horse wants to be bled, beware of the farrier; and take it for granted, that no sailor knows any thing about a ship. We were first led to admire this new philosophy by a letter in the *Morning Chronicle*, in which the writer gravely proposes that an "efficient inquiry" be instituted into the important question, whether the Plague is or is not contagious—"omitting professional men!" The reason assigned for this curious exclusion is, that "they would be both parties and judges"—that is to say, having some knowledge of the subject, they would feel interested as parties to support that knowledge against sheer ignorance; and, with such a bias on their minds, they could not maintain a judicial impartiality between sense and nonsense. Scarcely had we recovered from our surprise at the *naiveté* with which the Gentleman in the *Morning Chronicle* disposed of the medical question, when we were called upon to admire the application of the same principle to a question of law. An inquiry was to be made into the procedure of a particular Court of Law, that Court being one of most ancient establishments, of most extensive jurisdiction, and involving the consideration of most abstruse and intricate questions of law and equity. To whom should the conduct of such an inquiry be committed? To a number of experienced persons conversant with the subject, habituated to the practice and forms of the Court, and well aware of their principle, tendency, and effect? Or to Gentlemen who could not even understand the phraseology of the Tribunal, and were utterly at a loss to comprehend the nature and bearing of its regulations? The old maxim, *experto crede*, is in favour of the former mode of inquiry; but the New Light decides for the latter. Some of the opinions thrown out in the course of the Chancery discussion, illustrate the effect that might be expected from a Committee excluding all "professional men." One Gentleman of great talent and much general information (but no Lawyer), conceived, that, in order to prevent delays in Bankruptcy business,

there should be only seven Commissioners of Bankrupts instead of 70! He thought, too, that the Court of Chancery should proceed on *viva voce* evidence, and solely according to the course of the Common Law; which might, to be sure, be very desirable, only it would reform the Court by annihilating its very nature and efficacy. If it be true, as asserted by Mr. Miller, that the procedure of the Court of Chancery is, in its essential principles, "well fitted to settle the tedious and involved legal controversies to which a refined state of society necessarily gives birth," it follows, that to compel the Court of Chancery to proceed by the course of the Common Law, would be extremely injurious to society. Yet such is the sort of reformation to be expected from persons who inquire into abuses, without some previous knowledge of the system which they undertake to improve.

[MORNING CHRONICLE.]

The Lord Chancellor is a fountain of patronage; he dispenses his favours most copiously but it must be confessed that the good things fall, by a natural law of gravitation, into his own basin. In the distribution of his bounties he is domestic to an examplary degree; and in the instance of his own son, he has shewn a liberality that cannot be too much admired. He has given him as much as he well could give him in place, with as little to do for the money as possibly could be conceived. This is a great virtue in a parent; some fathers have a strange notion, that it is good to give their children occupation; the Chancellor has more liberal ideas, and has heaped sinecures on his son, which kind of office he doubtless considered as more pleasant to the Gentleman in question, and as best suited to his peculiar turn of mind. "It appears," says Mr. Miller, in his work on the State of the Civil Law, "from a return made to the House of Commons in 1822, that a near relation of the Chancellor has received from him a grant of the six following offices:—1. Register of Affidavits in the Court of Chancery; 2. Clerk of the Letters Patent to the Court of Chancery; 4. One of the Cursitors for London and Middlesex; 5. The Clerkship of the Crown in Chancery in reversion; and, 6, The grant of the Office for the execution of the Laws and Statutes concerning Bankrupts, in reversion likewise.—All of these offices are for life, and all of them are executed by deputy. The annual amount of each is set down in the Report at the several sums of 1,260*l.* 14s. 10d.—451*l.* 5s. 5d.—581*l.* 2s.—500*l.*—1,081*l.*—and 4,554*l.*, and some of them are believed to be rated much below their present real value. Of the four first he is now in actual possession, receiving from them probably not much less then 3,500*l.* a year, and should he survive the occupant of the other two, the reversion of them may swell his income to about 9,000*l.* a year. It certainly is true that the Lord Chancellor has, in strictness, a right to bestow these places upon whom he pleases—but the gentleman alluded to has never done, or been required to do, any service to the law, and whether Lord Eldon holds beneficial appointments himself, or confers them on his immediate connexions, a certain degree of moderation ought never to be disregarded." But glory to the office which gives its holder, together with a princely fortune, the power of providing thus handsomely for his near relation, without putting his hand into his pocket, and that too without troubling the favoured party with irksome employment. Immediate emolument, patronage, and power, considered, there is no place, in this kingdom of place, to be compared with that of the Chancellor—his Lordship's adhesion to it, indeed, is by no means wonderful, it sticks in the sweets.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, JUNE 8

THE LOWTHER CASTLE.

Lord STOWELL proceeded to give Judgment nearly as follows:—This is an action brought against Captain Thomas Baker, Master of the East India Company's ship Lowther Castle, for damages, on account of an unjust, or, at least, excessive punishment, inflicted upon Michael Comford, a mariner of the said ship. The imputed offence, which occasioned the infliction of this punishment, was, that of a negligent and lazy performance of his duty, in unloading the ship, and of disrespectful words addressed to the Officer, who had made an observation upon the insufficient discharge of his duty. The punishment was that of thirty-six lashes, inflicted upon his bare back, after an imprisonment of four or five days in irons; for which he claims a compensation of 200*l.* damages. The proceeding, which finally led to his punishment, was conducted by four of the Officers, constituting what is styled, in the language of these papers, a Court of Inquiry; the Captain then being absent upon business, at the city of Canton. Upon his return on board the ship, he received the Report of his Officers, and, on that Report, and the declaration of their opinion thereon, he directed the flagellation complained of.

It does not appear to me that there is any doubtful question of law arising upon the legality of inflicting bodily correction upon offending mariners, such punishment being commensurate to the offence committed, being awarded by due authority, and being administered with due moderation. The law recognizing the authority has been settled in the cases referred to by the Counsel on both sides. It originates in that necessity of compelling, if it cannot be otherwise had, by bodily suffering, that attention to the maritime duties, in which the lives and fortunes of so many individuals are so intimately concerned.—There is no branch of our commercial maritime service in which the lives and fortunes of those on board, as well as the fortunes of many other persons, are more extensively concerned than that of the shipping of the East India Company; and the power of securing those interests, by penal infliction, is no where more cautiously guarded than on board those ships, it being, as I understand, a standing regulation of that Company, that no such infliction should take place under the sole authority of the Captain, though the Captains employed are generally a very respectable body of men, but must be sanctioned by the Report of such a Court of Inquiry, as I have described, and the whole proceedings finally reported to the Governors of that Company, upon the return home of the vessel.

The immediate transaction in which this matter originated was in the unloading of part of a cargo, consisting of logs or billets of wood, about which this mariner was employed. He had to receive certain heavy logs of wood, from a lower deck, from a person who was to hand them up to him, and he was to receive them and hand them up further. In this performance of this duty he was extremely negligent and idle—so much so, as to attract the observation of the superintending officer, who remarked to him how much more diligent a youth was, employed nearly in the same way, whose name was Long, and who was ready to receive and hand upwards two logs of wood, while he handed only one. In answer to this observation, he only said, that the other worked too hard, and would not be able to hold out long, and that he himself would take it easy, and would not hurry himself; that is, in other words, that he would not alter the behaviour of which the officer complained, upon which the officer observed, he was a disrespectful fellow.

Now, if this was the solitary instance of misbehaviour, I should be inclined to admit that the punishment inflicted rather exceeded the offence, though the offence was twofold—that of slackness in the performance of his work, and of a disrespectful reply to his Officer, who had reprehended him. It was, therefore, a very natural policy on the part of his Counsel to hold out, that the attention of this Court must be entirely confined to that charge, and that neither the Court of Inquiry, nor this Court, at present, could look further back. But this point, emphatically adverted to in the opening, was not pressed in the argument, and indeed, could not have been pursued with any effect. The general good character and behaviour of this man had been pleaded, as usual, in the summary petition; and this is met by a direct opposition contained in an undisputed article of a defensive allegation, given by the Captain. The facts, therefore, of general character and demeanor are directly put in issue between the parties, and I am clearly of opinion, that the Court of Enquiry, and the Captain and this Court, have a right to look further back, and to see whether this was an isolated act, or a continuation and habit of misbehaviour. It is not, as upon an indictment, when a single offence is charged, and if the party is cleared of that, can be pursued no further. He mixes again with the general mass of society, perhaps with more or less imputation upon his character; but he is not associated in the same vehicle with the persons who have tried him, and who have a right to protect themselves against the dangers that might follow from his own future conduct, or from the evil example which it might have held out to the practice of others. It is a procedure connected with the future safety of the ship, dependent upon the conduct of the mariners, and whose habits of behaviour are, therefore, highly interesting to them. If those habits are of a mischevous nature in themselves, and, still more, in the example of impunity which they would hold out to others, they are objects of fair consideration in the estimate of the penalties applicable to any act arising out of any such habits—laziness, for instance, and slackness in the performance of duties, are not single acts, but continuations of habits, and the same observation will apply to rude and undutiful behaviour. The Captain has therefore, with great propriety, travelled into a retrospective charge of both those offences—of lazy and disrespectful behaviour, and I think no charge can be better sustained by the whole of the evidence of this case than that he was a man grossly idle, with respect to work, skulking from the most important duties on board, and, though sheltering himself from immediate punishment, by a dilatory performance of what was assigned to him, yet always performing it, as one of the witnesses expresses it, in a grumbling and growling manner, and as another phrases it, in a muttering and mumbling manner, and with a most disgusting shew of dissatisfaction, and not without the use of contumelious expressions, which even the vessel itself could not escape, under the title of being only a bl——y merchant ship.

It is impossible for the Court to consider this concurrent character given of him by all his superiors on board, and to impute this enmity of theirs to any thing but a just displeasure at his conduct. The testimony of the Officers who composed the Court of Inquiry, of the Officer who instituted that Inquiry, and those of the inferior officers—the boatswain and armourer, all unite in representing him as a worthless, lazy fellow, slovenly and careless in his habits, by no means a good seaman, extremely indisposed to work, expert at skulking from the performance of it, and, if compelled to perform it, doing it in the most negligent and dilatory and ungracious manner. Being satisfied by this evidence of the general conduct and character of this man, I am not disposed to pay attention to his complaints, further than to consider whether the facts imputed to him in this charge are not fully supported and highly aggravated, by its being a continuation of every thing that had occurred in his conduct before. I hope few Courts have a more just regard for the interest and comfort of British mariners than this; but this Court will expect that seamen shall do their proper duty, and in a proper manner, and in my opinion, this man's conduct has been one entire violation of it, including the present transaction. I am satisfied that the representation given by the Officers, though with some variations, occasioned by the lapse of time at which they have been examined, is substantially correct and justifies the making of this man pay the penalty of his general misconduct.

If I could have seen that he was a man of ordinary diligence, and had been betrayed into an act or expression of insubordination, by an unusual failure of temper and manners, I should have been inclined to have taken a somewhat different view of this matter, at least at its degree of malignity. But I am satisfied that the immediate acts took place, as represented by the officer, and though the ingenuity of Counsel may have discovered some minute discrepancies in the evidence given by those Gentlemen, at a remote period of time from the transaction itself, yet that the explanations given by Dr. Jenner, are more than satisfactory. I do not feel it necessary to repeat them; they are such as generally presented themselves to my own mind, upon the very first attentive consideration of the evidence, and my mind has not been for a moment dislodged from the conviction with which it was then impressed;—That the immediate facts took place in the manner represented by the Court of Inquiry; that the behaviour of the plantiff upon that particular occasion was conformable to his general tenour and habits of idleness and disobedience; and that the punishment inflicted was not disproportionate, nor executed with undue severity.

I think I ought not to omit that two out of the only three witnesses produced on his part, one of whom, a youth of sixteen years of age, were produced at a time when they were out of the reach of a cross-examination, and the party himself has confirmed the truth of the particular facts alleged, by his own admissions and by the offer of suing for pardon for the offence with which he was charged.

The COURT accordingly decided, that the mariner was not entitled to the compensation claimed, and dismissed Captain Baker from the suit.

MASQUERADE, ARGYLE ROOMS.

The high patronage under which it was announced that this splendid *fete* would be given, was an earnest of the unrivalled magnificence with which it might be expected to be got up. No wonder, then, when the attraction was so powerful, that the number and high fashion of the visitants, who honoured the Rooms with their presence, greatly surpassed what has heretofore occurred on the like joyous occasions. Gentlemen of the first rank and talent supported characters with considerable *eclat*. A talented person, as a postman, evinced his knowledge of town and "*ton*," by his correct delivery of letters, prepared for the occasion, to different individuals, who were astonished at being known. We recognised a great many of the leading men of fashion in various disguises:—Mr. H., as a ballad singer, sung "Green grows the rashes," *con amore*: and Lord——,in a similar character, was vociferous all night with "Oh! 'tis love, 'tis love." We were a long time at a loss to discover who was the *Dame Quickly* of the company; but accident having given us a glimpse of the Lady's face, we recognised the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. T., who had spirit enough to assume a character which her talants were equal to support. A groupe of Parliamentary Orators got up a mock debate on the Chancery question; but on a division, the *noes* refused to *go out*, and the Speaker was obliged to leave the chair. Mr. G. as a celebrated Ministerial Orator, was excellent; while Mr. M. was peculiarly happy in his imitations of a leading Opposition Member. D. was successful in hitting off the manner of a *cidevant* Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Q. echoed a certain Irish Orator to the life. Mr. S. T. was about to pronounce judgment as a solemn Lord Chief Justice, when Death stepped in and took the parties out of hearing. Mr. W., as *Don Juan*, captivated all hearts, but was at last caught himself by Madam V., who has been already so much celebrated in the part, and we may expect soon to see their joint appearance in public, for her benefit only. Sir James B——headed a band of Spanish guerillas, and Colonel J——and his Lady were admirably dressed, after one of Eastlake's pictures, as a Roman bandit and his wife.—We could not be mistaken in our friend R——as Jerry Sneak, or in Mr. D. as Major Sturgeon.—Captain W. played *Death* to the *life*, and Tom I. as the Devil was delightful. Sir Isaac announced a new stone coffin company. Mr. I. as a German Doctor, was loud in praise of what he termed an antidote to swoon, melancholy, and despair, and a stimulant to the awakening of joy and mirth, which he recommended with irresistible drollery.—Many ladies, prompted by the curiosity so natural to them, tasted of the Doctor's nostrum, and the immediate sparkling of their bright eyes, and their increased vivacity at once proved that he did not over-value his delightful potion. The buz of satisfaction which attended the Doctor's prescriptions drew the attention of the well-known *Charles Wright* of the Haymarket, who tasting the medicine, at once established his fame in the circle, and covering the Doctor with confusion, by declaring the specific to be no other than his own sparkling champagne, which, he further informed the company, would constitute one of the delights of the supper table. An illustrious *Falstaff*, and the Honourable Mr.——, as the *Prince*, afforded much amusement, and were admirably supported by three gentlemen (whose names we could not learn) in the characters of *Bardolph*, *Poins*, and *Pistol. Jews*, *Gypsies*, *Monks*, and *Countrymen*, filled up the indescribable mass; who supplied by good humour and mirth, their want of more prominent and distinguishable points of character. Bands of music were stationed in the different rooms, and kept in constant requisition for country dances, waltzes, and quadrilles. Excellent refreshments were provided, and nothing left deficient to please the eye and gratify the senses. At two o'clock, the large rooms were thrown open and filled in a few minutes. An excellent supper was soon disposed of, and when the cheerful glass had revived the exhausted spirits of those who had partaken most freely in the charms of the busy crowd up stairs, their stores of humour were again opened, and the table flashed with wit and repartee. Several characters took off their masks, and the surprize of acquaintances, and the recognition of friends, gave no slight zest and variety to the scene. This joyous entertainment abounding in wit and graced by beauty, talent, and fashion, was prolonged to a late hour. The wines were furnished by that famous connoisseur, Mr. Charles Wright, of the Opera Colonnade, Haymarket, who really exceeded himself by the richness and variety of those produced, and gained imperishable credit and renown for the excellence of his fine sparkling Champagne, which not a little contributed to promote the general hilarity and happiness of the evening.

LONGEVITY IN RUSSIA.—The last annual obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Peterburgh, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, (Old Parr was only 152), near to Polosk, on the frontiers of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the 30 years war; at the battle of Pultowa (1709) he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years: the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons, in the same year, were 95 and 93 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprise 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Palloizkoa, which the Empress Catherine the Second caused to be built for them, granting at the same time a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

THE MORNING HERALD.—JUNE 9.

We see by the Dublin Papers that the Irish Catholics are resolved on having another Association and another Rent. We hope the Legislature will not again interfere with them in either of those measures. We would leave them to themselves entirely either to meet and make, or hear speeches, or to collect or subscribe money for the payment of either Counsellors, Solicitors, or Secretaries. Most things of this description are best left to themselves to die natural deaths in their own way. There can be no doubt but that Mr. O'CONNELL and others must be much chagrined at the slippery trick that has been played them by the Irish part of the English Ministry: and as the only revenge they can take is to vent their spleen in speeches—the best way will be to let them speechify with impunity.

THE MORNING HERALD.—JUNE 10.

The Milford, 74 guns, is fitting at Plymouth as a lazaretto for the Quarantine service at Milford: and several others of his Majesty's ships are expected to be sent to that port for the like purpose, as the present lazarettes (three line-of-battle ships) have been found insufficient for the airing of the numerous cargoes of Cotton wool arrived from Egypt.

LISBON.

Sir Charles Stuart leaves this to-morrow for Rio de Janeiro. So far as regards Portugal, it is understood that the Brazil question has been favourably decided; but it remains to be seen how the Brazilians will relish the conditions under which their independence is to be recognised. We are not made acquainted with any of them Sir Charles gave a splendid entertainment on the night of the 18th inst. to the King and Royal Family, on board the Wellesley, of which our *Gazette* has promised us a full description. But in anticipation, a circumstance that deserves to be mentioned is, that only three or four of the British merchants were invited, while a parcel of Portuguese, without the least claim to even respectability, were honoured with invitations. This has caused not a little disgust, as the fete ought to have been considered national; but it appeared as if the British Ambassador Extraordinary took more pleasure in being surrounded by a beggarly set of sprigs of Nobility, &c. than in the society of respectable merchants, his own countrymen. The Directors and Stewards of the Foreign and Portuguese Rooms were also left out, which, to say the least, was a great oversight, as they made a point of sending a general invitation to the Officers of British and other ships of war, as well as to all Ambassadors, to their weekly balls throughout the

winter; and in return, the Lady of the resident British Ambassador (Sir Wm. A'Court) always invites the Directors of both Rooms to her Soirees. Sir Charles attended the Easter Ball at the Foreign Rooms, the only one since his arrival.

LISBON, MAY 25.---This morning sailed his Britannic Majesty's ship Wellesley, Captains Graham and Hammond, for Rio de Janeiro, to touch at Madeira, having on board his Excellency Sir Charles Stewart and suite.

On the 5th of this month died at Elvas, General Jose Joaquim Champalimoud, Governor of that place, in the 53d year of his age, and after 44 years' service. He commanded the division that took the Citadel of Badajos after General Picton had been wounded at the commencement of the attack. In that action, at Banca, where he was severely wounded, and on all other occasions, he displayed both courage and ability. He died poor, leaving five daughters and three sons unprovided for.

THE SUN,—JUNE 10.

The following extract, containing an account of the ceremony of investing the KING with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter, is taken from the *Etoile*:---

(*From the Etoile, dated Wednesday, June 8.*)

PARIS, JUNE 7.---The three English Plenipotentiaries who attended the Coronation were, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Granville, and Sir G. Nayler. The Duke de Polignac, Ambassdor of France, had fulfilled at London as the King's proxy, most of the ceremonies required for admission to the Order of the Garter. The delivery of the Insignia and the Sword took place, with all the ceremonies used on the reception of one of the 24 Knights of the Order. The King pronounced the oath with the modifications required by the difference of religion. Sir. G. Nayler took from his Majesty the sword he wore to deliver to him that of the Order, which, with the star in diamonds, the garter on which the words "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" are in diamonds, and the mantle, are estimated at 1,500,000 francs. The ceremony occupied an hour and a half. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the King's Household, were present. The Duke of Northumberland, it is said, has given 500 guineas to the King's coachman who went to fetch him.

HIS MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.

Yesterday this splendid scene took place at St James's Palace. The arrangements were on the most superb and magnificent scale, and the attendance of the Nobility was as great, if not greater, then upon any former occasion. A party of the House Guards (Blues) and of the Foot Guards were an duty at the rear of the Palace at an early hour, and their excellent bands, which performed alternately several popular and martial airs, gave the greatest satisfaction. The Cavalry were also placed on each side of Pall-mall. A considerable time before the company began to arrive, a number of persons collected around the Palace-gates. In the palace-yard we observed Sir Richard Birnie active in preserving the peace assisted by the officers of the Bow-street establishment. The dismounted patrole were principally placed outside, and certainly behaved in a respectful manner to every one; but we cannot avoid remarking upon the gross and unexampled conduct of some parochial constables, who treated several respectable and well dressed persons with the greatest contumely and violence. With extreme regret we observed elderly respectable men, accompanied by females, and whose appearance would have claimed respect, pushed into the road almost under the horses, feet. The Marshalmen who attended about the Palace appeared in new uniforms, as did also the Under Porters—The Yeomen of the Guard, of whom there was a very numerous assemblage, appeared in new and very splendid dresses, with a profusion of ruffs, roses made of various coloured ribbons, scarlet stockings, and gauntlet gloves, similar to those worn on the King's Coronation. About half-past 12 o'clock Mr. Marsh, of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, went over the State Rooms, and gave the necessary directions to the officers of the Court. These rooms have undergone several alterations; since last year additional pictures have been added to the ball-room; the candelabras have been removed to the opposite side where they formerly stood, and, upon the whole, the improvements greatly contribute to the splendour of the apartments. The Yeomen of the Guard lined the Guard-room, and were stationed at various places leading to the State Room. The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners appeared in their novel and costly Coronation uniforms. These Gentlemen formed an avenue to the Drawing Rooms. A short time before one o'clock, some of the Company began to arrive. At that moment Prince George, the son of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, was brought into the Palace, by one of the Gentlemen in attendance on the Royal Duke, and conducted through the State Rooms. He appeared highly delighted with the magnificence of the spacious rooms and the splendour of the decorations; together with the brilliancy of the dresses of the company there assembled, the effect of which was considerably heightened by its being observed as a Collar Day, the Knights of the different Orders wearing their splendid collars. We omitted to notice above that since last year seats in abundance have been placed in the gallery and avenues for the accommodation of the company while waiting for their carriages, &c.—The Duke of York, Prince Leopold, and the Duchess of Kent came in state. The Duke of York was attended by Colonel Cook and another Gentlemen; Prince Leopold was attended by Sir R. Gardiner and Sir H. Seaton; the Duchess of Kent was attended by Captain Conroy, General Wetherell, and the Baroness de Spaith.—On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, they were received in the Court-yard by the band playing "God save the King." The Princess Feodore accompanied her Royal mother the Duchess of Kent. The King went to the Palace on Wednesday night, where his Majesty slept in his private apartments, connected with the state rooms.---About half-past one o'clock, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and a number of Bishops, were admitted into the presence of the King, when the Archbishop of Canterbury read a Congratulatory Address to his Majesty, which was most graciously received.---His Majesty received his Royal Relatives in his closet, previous to the commencement of the Drawing-room; in addition to those named were---the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta, the Duke of Brunswick, and the Prince William of Brunswick; the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the Cabinet Ministers, the Great Officers of State, and those who have the privilege of the Entree. At this time the Marchioness of Palmella was presented by Mrs. Canning, the Lady of Mr. Secretary Canning. Madame Falchi, the Lady of the Ambassador from the Netherlands, was also presented by Mrs. Canning. Major Gen. Woodford, the Field Officer in Waiting, made a report to his Majesty of the effective state of the three Regiments of Foot Guards. About two o'clock the Company began to enter the Drawing-rooms in a very rapid manner. The crowd of persons who flocked round the palace was very great. St. James's-street, through which the company passed, presented a most animated and interesting appearance. Every window and balcony was filled with elegant females; the pedestrians that crowded the road were immense, and combined with superb liveries of the splendid equipages, formed a *coup d'œil* of the most pleasing nature. After the King had consulted with his Great Officers of State, and transacted various important business, his Majesty entered the Drawing-room attended by his Great Officers of State and attendants. Lord Graves was the Lord in Waiting, and the Honourable Henry King was the Groom in Waiting. The King having mounted his Throne, and the different branches of the Royal Family having occupied their respective seats, Lord Graves proceeded to announce to his Majesty the numerous presentations of those who attended to pay their duty to their Sovereign, amounting in the whole to 1,400. The numerous and distinguished assemblage entered by the left door, and proceeded on that side of the room. The company thus passed with much more convenience to themselves as well as to his Majesty. Among the presentations were---the Prussian, Swedish, the Portuguese, Neapolitan, the Wirtemberg, the Russian, Spanish, Danish, and Saxon Ambassadors and Ministers, the Secretary for the Austrian Embassy, and the French Charge d'Affaires; also the Sardinian Minister, the Bavarian Minister and the Havoverian Minister: the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the president of the Board of Controul, the Judge Advocate, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Great Chamberlain, the Archbishop of Armagh Lord Primate of Ireland, the King's Advocate, the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals. the Groom of the Stole, the Comptroller of the Household, the Deputy Comptroller of the Household, the Captain of the Yeomen Guard, Mr. Justice Gaselee, the president of the Linnean Society; Mr. Colquhon, the Consul-General for the Hanse Towns; Mr. John Hall, Consul-General for Hanover; Mr. Ferrier, his Majesty's Consul for Rotterdam; the Lord Mayor of London, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Sheriff Key, Mrs. Sheriff Brown Mr. Under-Sheriff Martin, Mr. Under-Sheriff Tilson, Mr. Harvey, High Sheriff of Norfolk; Mr. Daniel Tylsen, High Sheriff of Kent; Mr. Under Sheriff White for Cambridge; Mr. Frances Lee. a Baron of Sicily, and his son, Edw. H. Lee, Esq.

Yesterday the dispatches were closed at the East India House and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, viz.:—The Thomas Grenville, Captain William Manning; Marquis of Wellington, Captain John Blanshard, for Bengal direct.

[MORNING CHRONICLE.]

The English Funds fell suddenly on Wednesday, from the ridiculous report circulated that the Jamaica Packet was hurried off by the Ministry, with orders for the British Admiral to seize Cuba as security for the payment of the English claims on the Spanish Goversment. Consols fell from 91¼ to 90¾ Yesterday morning they opened at 90⅞, and have since remained steady at 90⅞. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the Debt paid 89⅞ for Reduced Stock, which is ⅛ less than the purchases of Wednesday. The Goverament Brokers bought 40,000 Reduced for the Chancery account for yesterday, and for which 90 was paid. Exchequer Bills remained at a low price; they are quoted at 26 to 30; India Bonds at 47 to 49.—In the Foreign Market there continued to be a great gloom; Greek Scrip fell to 14 discount; Mexican 3⅜ discount; Colombian Bonds to 86; Brazil Scrip to 1⅛ discount; Danish to 4.—The rumours respecting a Spanish Loan still continued to be circulated; the Bonds have been 24¼ to 25, and were yesterday 24⅛. Russian Bonds, 94¼.—In the Share Market there was again great heaviness: Anglo-Mexican, 105 to 110; United, 22 to 24; Pasco, 11 to 12; Potosi, 6.—The accounts from the Canada Commissioners continued favourable, and Canada Shares were 27 to 29. The Canada Ship Building Shares also partook of the improvement. The Australian Company Shares were in good demand at the premium we have quoted. The New Mining Shares of Famantina, in opposition to the Rio de la Plata Company, attracted little attention; one or two purcheses are however, reported at 10 premium, but there is no regular market price. The only alteration is in Anglo Mexican Shares, which were 100, The payment of the instalment yesterday went of heavily.

THE BRITISH PRESS.---JUNE 11.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday arrived last night.

The Papers contain further details of the naval and military victories of the Greeks. The defeat of REDSCHID PACHA is one of the most gallant and complete achievements in modern warfare. By sea the Patriots are equally successful. The campaign, there can be no doubt, is decided. IBRAHIM PACHA cannot escape from Morea. He and his army must capitulate. Greece will be free and independent; and never did nation shake off a foreign yoke with more gallantry and glory.

The *Etoile* has a long article relative to a statement drawn up from authentic documents of the number of "bad books" published in France within a few years, 1817 to 1824, which are made to amount to above three millions of volumes; among these "bad books" are all the works of VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, HELVETIUS, DIDEROT, RAYNAL, ST. LAMBERT, CONDORCET, HOLBACH, VOLNEY, PIGAULT-LEBRUN, DULAURE (History of Paris), LLOBENTE (History of the Inquisition), COLEN DE PLANCY, &c. &c.

TRADE OF SPAIN.---Extract of a letter,, dated Cadiz, May 23:---"You can have no conception of the wretched state of this country. There is nothing doing, but in the Sherry wine trade. The duties on British manufactures amount to nearly a prohibition, and all vessels are now obliged to come in ballast from London for wines and fruits. In 1816 there entered the bay of Cadiz, of British vessels 296, of which 15 were ships of war; in 1824, there came into the bay, 141, out of which there was one ship of war. In 1816, there came into Cadiz bay, 52 French merchantmen, and no ship of war. In 1824, there came into the bay 49 French merchant vessels, and 40 ships of war. From this you will easily perceive the difference of trade to Cadiz between the two nations. The packets touching here, to and from England, every month, are of great advantage to the merchants, but more particularly to those Spaniards who have yet any connection with South America, as letters can be sent by paying the foreign postage at the English Consul's Office, whence the packets are dispatched. They say the merchants in Gibraltar are going to memoralizie the Government not to allow the packets to touch at Cadiz at all, as they sometimes lose their passage from change of winds. Ships, generally, cannot get out of the Bay of Gibraltar without an easterly wind, which carries them round Cape St. Vincent. By coming into Cadiz they may chance to lose this wind, and thus be a week or ten days beating round the Cape."

WARSAW, MAY 22.

The Emperor has left the Capital for a few days, to review the manufactories newly established in the districts of Massovia and Katisch.

In the Speech of the Minister of the Interior, on the state of the kingdom, is the following passage:---

It is to be lamented that the want of ready money, and the poverty of the country people, have hitherto prevented the general introduction of elementary schools. It cannot be less unobserved, that a liberal and superior education given to the peasant, would, in his present circumstances, be a real misfortune for him. He would become acquainted with much, but unable to enjoy it; would experience many wishes, and look in vain for the gratification of them; and all this would embitter his life, and fill him with dislike to the rich; instability, and often the deceitful resolution to take up various occupations without being able to pursue them; and the seed of the unhappiness lies already in the child, which the man prepares for himself in mature age. Circumstances have made it possible to introduce various improvements into the school system. A General Committee of Superintendence has been appointed, whose chief business it is to watch over the moral and religious behaviour of the students. In this manner education is founded on the solid principles of morality; and were mere learning might lead to many errors, it finds its true and unerring way when led by religion. A general censorship of all books printed in this country or abroad has been confided to the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs, under the immediate care of a Councillor of State and the Director of Public Instruction.

On the death of Bishop L---, Dr. King, then Bishop of Dublin, who expected to be made Primate, was passed over as being too old to be *removed*. The reason assigned for the refusal was as mortifying as the refusal itself. When the new Primate, Dr. B---, called upon him, he received him sitting, saying, with a significant smile, "My Lord, I am certain your Grace will pardon me, as you know *I am too old to rise.*"

THE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

COTTON.—There is a complete stagnation in the Cotton market; some sales are reported to be made privately, but the particulars have not transpired. The public sale on Tuesday attracted some interest; 418 bales of Manilla Cotton, very clean, of short staple and much cut, sold at 13½d. a 13¾d. in bond; 180 Madras, 45 Surats, and a small parcel Carriacon, were all taken in. The letters from Liverpool this morning state that market exceedingly heavy; 1,200 bags sold in three days.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades during the present week has been steady; the sales average 1,000 hhds. per day; there is not the slightest variation in the prices; parcels suitable for Refining command very high prices; Grocery descriptions rate low in proportion. In the Refined market there would be extensive purchases of low goods, but scarcely any parcels appear on sale, raw lumps 87s.; the fine goeds are in plentiful supply, and may be purchased on lower terms. Molasses 28s. In foreign Sugars there is considerable briskness; 180 chests Pernams, white, sold all round at 46s.; yellow Havannah sold at 38s., fine white at 54s.

COFFEE.—The public sales this week have gone off with more spirit, and the middling descriptions of Jamaica yesterday at prices 2s. higher. There were three public sales of Coffee brought forward this forenoon, consisting of large parcels of Cuba, of St Domingo, Jamaica, Manilla, and East India Coffee: good ordinary coloury Cuba 65s. a 66s. 6d; ordinary 61s; ordinary St. Domingo 62s.; Malabar middling 70s.; Manilla 64s. a 65.; good ordinary Jamaica 65s.; middling 88s. and 90s.; good middling 96s. The Coffee Market generally is rather higher today, particularly Jamaica, with every prospect of a further improvement.

THE STAR.—JUNE 11.

QUARANTINE AT NAPLES.

We annex a copy of the Quarantine Regulations established at Naples, in consequence of the measure proposed in England for modifying the Quarantine Laws of this country; and there cannot be a more pregnant example of the dangerous consequences to our commerce, which the erroneous opinion that we were about to repeal the Quarantine Laws has occasioned. The agitation of the question is even one of great delicacy. The compulsion on British vessels to perform quarantine and unload at Nesita is ruinous to all concerned in the cargoes, were it only for the enormous charge made for labour by the men who work at unloading the ships in the Lazaretto at Nesita, which amounts to about 15s. an hour for each labourer. The new regulations are as follow:

1. All vessels arriving from Great Britain, or with a portion of cargoes shipped there and not landed at an intermediate port, must proceed at once to the Lazaretto at Nesita, there to unload.

2. If the cargo consists wholly or in part of manufactures, such manufactures must perform twenty-one days' quarantine at the lazaretto of Nesita, and the vessel fourteen days, which quarantine only commences from the day the last package has been discharged. If the cargo consists wholly or in part of cotton yarn, the same must also be unloaded at Nesita; but if the Board of Health has not yet decided upon the extent of quarantine, which will, however, be of longer duration than that on manufactures. Sugars and other unsusceptible goods must be equally discharged at Nesita, but may come round to Naples at once, provided there be no paper inside the package.

3. Vessels with entire cargoes of iron, or other metals, must also discharge at Nesita, but such cargoes may come to Naples forthwith; and the vessel's quarantine of fourteen days will commence from the day of arrival at Naples, and not from that of final discharge, as in the case of manufactures and other susceptible goods.

4. The quarantine charges for the men unloading at Nesita are 15 ducats for every three hours.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER,—JUNE 12.

We understand his Majesty has been pleased to direct that three more of the attainted scotch titles shall be restored, namely Carnwath, Airlie, and Wemyss. The parties claiming are in the lineal descent. Mr. Peel, we understand, has sent out a commission to Bengal for Major General Dalzel in take the usual oaths as Earl of Carnwath,—Accounts from Quebec state that on the 21st of April Capt. Franklin and party set out from Henetamguischeme, (U. S. in three canoes, well manned for the Upper Lakes, and to join the exploring expedition under Capt. Parry.

A Work of considerable interest and importance is announced for publication, edited by Lord Braybrooke. We allude to the Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and the intimate friend of the celebrated John Evelyn. They consist of his Diary, written in short hand, which has been preserved in the Pepysian Library, at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and lately deciphered under the superintendance of the Master, the Hon. and Revd. George Neville—and a selection from his Private Correspondence with the most eminent men of his time. The Diary, we understand, commences immediately before the Restoration, when Mr. Pepys sailed with Admiral Montague (afterwards Earl of Sinc wich) to bring over the King from Breda and is continued almost uninterruptedly for ten years containing much curious and valuable historical matter. Independently of the Naval transactions, which are detailed with great exactness, the pages, we hear, abound with Private Anecdotes of Charles II. and his Court; and Mr. Pepys' peculiar habits of observation led him generally to record the most curious characteristics of the times in which he lived.

☞ *See Additional Supplement.*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1825.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—June 9.

THE NAVY.

Mr. Hume rose to move for leave to bring in a bill, for removing the defects of the naval system, as far as it regarded Impressment, or that unconstitutional mode of compelling subjects to enter into the service of the Navy. He would now go no further than bringing in the bill, and leave it for consideration in the hands of Members, till next Session. He had been informed by most experienced Officers of the Navy, that the present abusive system may be altered, with great advantage to the service and the public. The object of his bill would be to remedy the inconveniences suffered by the numerous persons who filled that part of the public service. They were subject to the authority of one person, and to the punishment of flogging without trial or deliberation. One of his intentions was to abolish that custom; sailors had as good a right to a trial, as soldiers or others of the State's servants. The offences ought to be specified, and the degree of punishment affixed to each; those offences which were indefinable ought not to be punished without the inquiry of a Court Martial. The absence of such a rule was what he complained of. Every other class of the community was entitled to trial before punishment. Soldiers could not be punished without investigation, why may not sailors enjoy the same advantage? There were ships whose crews amounted to 5 or 600 men, in which discipline was carried on without punishment of a man for months, while there were others of the same size in which the Captains inflicted most frequent punishment. It was never the intention of Parliament to confer the power of arbitrary punishment on the officers of the army; by a parity of reasoning, he demanded the same privilege for the sailors of the British Navy. The slaves of the West Indies were exempted from the punishment, by flogging, for 24 hours, after the commission of the offence! yet a free subject of Britain, entering into the. Naval Service of his country, was deprived of that privilege. All he asked for the sailors was, that they may not be punished immediately after the commission of their offences— that they may, in that respect, be placed on a footing with the slaves of the West Indies. The Hon. Member here read two letters, the first of which detailed instances of the hateful and degrading practice of starting men on board a ship, commanded by the gallant Admiral opposite (Sir George Cockburn), then Capt. Cockburn. It was true, that was above twenty years since. (Laughing.) And, to prove that this was the practice often, in later times, he read an extract from the second letter, stating an occurrence of a similar nature of summary punishment on board another ship; indeed, the custom of starting sailors and marines, or, in other words, flogging them on the naked back with a cane, had been so frequent on board ships, that the Admiralty had lately ascertained, that out of an entire crew of 68 men, 59 had been thus punished during three years' service; and of the seamen, thirty-eight in number, thirty-six had been punished; and this without any trial, but at the arbitrary pleasure of the commanding officer, who had merely been admonished in this case. It would be wasting the time of the House to adduce other similar instances of barbarity; it was enough that it was proved to have ever taken place, to warrant his application to the House for permission to bring in this Bill. He strongly recommended the introduction of a clause like that in Mr. Wyndham's Bill, relative to soldiers, limiting the period of each seaman's service, at the time of entering, to 5, 7, or even 10 years. This would produce volunteering to an extent, in his mind, sufficient to man the Navy at all times. A similar arrangement with respect to the marines would be most desirable. In both cases they should be entitled, on coming into an English port, to demand their discharge. As to the existing unreasonable regulations with respect to the pay of our sailors, he felt it highly expedient that a change should immediately take place, for it was absurd to think men would volunteer to serve on board his Majesty's ships, and receive 34s. a month, when they could get 3l. 10s. on board a merchantman. In addition to the inducements to volunteers, he should propose that each man who had served ten years should be entitled to a pension, and those who had served a less period, a proportionately less pension. With reference to prize money, he would reverse the Admiralty table, or regulations, altogether, and give six-eighths to the petty officers and seamen, and two eighths to the Captain and Officers holding commissions. This ought to be sufficient for the latter, most of whom, being men of birth, or young Noblemen, entered to obtain not so much the emoluments as the honours of the service. Above all things, he should recommend that an accurate list of all the seamen in the United Kingdom should be registered, so as that on all occasions of great emergency the Government might call out in turn such persons as appeared by the registry to be liable to serve, in the same manner as had been the practice nearly 150 years ago. The Hon. Member then moved, "that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the 22d of George the 2d cap. 33, for the better provision of seamen, and the more effectual regulation of his Majesty's Navy."

Sir George Cockburn said, he had some reason to complain of the course taken upon this occasion by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen. Contrary to the usual courtesy of Parliament he had come down to the House prepared to make charges against him, without having given him the slightest intimation of his intention. Under these circumstances he certainly felt himself to be in a very aukward condition, the distance of time, 1805, being so great, that he could not exercise that command over his memory which should enable him to make so full an answer for his conduct to the House as he, under the charges of the Hon. Member, wished to do.—(Hear, hear!)—He perfectly well knew that the discipline of the Navy twenty years ago was a very different thing to what it was now. But about the time to which the Hon. Member referred, those changes which had since been, by a progressive course, effected, were newly introduced. And he very well remembered having given orders to the officers of his ship not to start the men.—(Hear, hear!)—It was very well known that amongst the subordinate officers of the ship, the practice used to be carried to a much greater extent than was now tolerated; and in the very instance alluded to by the Hon. Member, he had actually quarrelled with one of his Lieutenants for starting a man after he had given orders to the contrary, and that officer had since left the service.—(Hear!)—This was all he was able to say in answer to those charges with which the Hon. Member had taken him by surprise. If he would bring them forward in a more specific shape, he would be prepared with more complete refutation. In the arguments which the Hon. Member advanced in support of his motion, he seemed to say that a preference was given to the merchant service over the Navy. Now in that he was misinformed; for what seamen would do for the merchant service at 54s. they would do for the Navy at 34. It had been already stated, and he now repeated it, that the Owners of merchant vessels had made application to have the officers of the Navy restrained from taking their men when they offered themselves. Orders to this effect had in fact been sent out to the different naval stations, and were it not so it was well known that merchant ships would lose all their hands. This was quite notorious, and a tolerable proof that there was not that distaste for the service of the Navy which the Hon. Member seemed to inculcate. The Hon. Member thought that some pecuniary inducement ought to be held out to enlistment. The pension system, in his opinion, operated in that way. He had also drawn a comparison betwixt the enlistments in the sea and land services in favour of the limited period of the latter. It so happened that the enlistments in the Army were mostly for life, whereas in the Navy it was not so, the men being generally paid off at the end of a war. He had also spoken of the arbitrary power of punishment in the Navy, and said he wished to see the sailor put upon the same footing as the soldier.—But the fact here was the reverse of what he had stated.—The system of punishment in the Army when in the field, or in the execution of field movements, was much more arbitrary and severe than the Navy. Upon these occasions, punishment was inflicted without delay or trial of any sort; and he believed there were many Members in the House who could bear him out from actual knowledge. When he stated that even during the last war instances had occurred of men being hanged in this manner. Yet their ships were differently situated in this respect from the army. They went out upon a voyage round the world, and were sometimes absent for three years.—How then was it possible for them to summon a Court Martial? And if summary punishment were not inflicted, either it must be forgone altogether, or the men must be put in chains and kept in that condition, perhaps for the remainder of the voyage. The Hon. Member actually wished to take from the navy a power which was held to be legal in the Captain of a merchantman. By the newspapers of that day he perceived a judgment in the Admiralty Court, in which it was affirmed that the Captain of a merchantman did possess the power of ordering his men to be flogged. He had received many letters upon this subject, from which, however, he did not mean to quote; but he could state a case to the House in which an officer assured him that he had preserved his ship by a prompt and exemplary punishment in presence of the crew, when they were actually about to engage a very superior force of the enemy. It had for some time been the policy of the Admiralty to discourage corporal punishment; but it would be destructive of all discipline to deprive Officers of the Navy of such a power. All that could be done in this respect he was convinced was done. Those Officers were encouraged who found the means of keeping their men in order without punishment; and those who were thought to exceed in this particular were put out of commission. They now received very frequently blank returns of the quarterly punishment of ships. This being the improving state of affairs, the Admiralty having set itself the task of dispensing with corporal punishment as far as was practicable, the House he was sure would not interfere to check their successful course, and probably destroy all they had done. It would have a dangerous effect, he was convinced, to take away altogether the power of punishment from the Officers of the Navy. It was one thing to take it away, another thing to modify it. With respect to the second case to which the Hon. Member had referred, the case of Capt. Jervoise, the punishments in that case appearing to be more frequent than coincided with the wishes of the Admiralty, the Officer was superseded. It was, however, his duty to state, in justice to that Officer, that his men had been frequently changed during the period that these frequent punishments had taken place, and that therefore the case appeared much stronger against him than upon its real merits it deserved. It was also his duty towards that Officer to state, that facts had since reached the Admiralty, showing that his crew, when he joined the ship, were in an excessive bad state; it had in fact been made evident to the Admiralty, that they were a most extraordinary bad ship's company. He did not mean to say that the Admiralty were not justified in what they did, according to the circumstances of the case as they appeared to them at the time. At that time the last quarter's return had not reached them, but when it did come, it appeared that the punishments had almost entirely abated; and it appeared that when the Captain left the ship, he had brought it into as high a state of efficiency and good order as any ship in his Majesty's navy. He ought also to state that the Admiral commanding on the station had been frequently applied to for a Court Martial, but the rules of the service would not admit of his granting one. Such was now the state of the navy in this respect, that he believed he overstated when he said, that six in a quarter for each ship was the average of punishments. He thought the effect of the Hon. Member's Bill would be to shake the foundations of the Navy, and that done, what would become of the country? The Hon. Member seemed to have given up the idea of a total abolition of impressment. This was the proper view of the question. If the House would allow the Government to keep up a war complement of seamen during peace, then the power of impressment would not be necessary. But unless that were the case, it was obvious that Government upon a sudden emergency, when they wished to send all their ships out to sea, must have the means of laying their hands upon all seamen in the merchant service. The Navy was now so much improving, that he had no hesitation in saying that it was now, and would become still more so, the favourite service. He thought it woul be highly imprudent to attempt to reorganize the Navy at the present moment. The Hon. Member completely misinterpreted the 36th article of war. Drunkenness was the most common offence for which punishment was administered, and that offence was made the subject of a separate article. He did not believe complaints would be made again, and he hoped the House would not interfere with the existing system. He concluded by giving the question a direct negative.—(Hear!)

Sir W. De Crespigny admitted that the existing system was defective, but considered the proposed alteration most dangerous. Strict discipline was necessary on board of ships—if it were not kept up it would end in the ruin of the country---for these reasons he should vote against his Hon. Friend's motion.---(Hear!)

Sir I. Coffin rose amid cries of question. He was not used to trespass on the House—he had never, he believed, spoken for ten minutes in his life.—(Cries of hear, and laughter.)—His Hon. Friend had thrown an indirect censure upon him, by saying that the Naval Officers in the House would be afraid to deliver their sentiments against the Admiralty. Now he for one was not afraid of the Admiralty---(Hear!)---but he certainly thought that the management of the Navy could not be in better hands; if the Admiralty acted wrong, the House could correct them.---(Hear!)---His Hon. Friend wanted to deprive the Captains of their prize money; if that should be the case, half the Captains in the Navy would be obliged to go into parish workhouses.---(Laughter!)---The motion was a most preposterous one. His Hon. Friend did not belong to the profession, and ought to remember the good old adage---*Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*—(Laughter.)---He should decidedly oppose the motion.

Mr. Robertson stated that he had served in the East India Company's Navy, and had some personal experience of the question. Nine cases of punishment out of ten arose from the misconduct of the officers, rather than from that of the men. The system had been improved by inquiry; why not inquire further? He commanded a ship himself without the frequent use of corporal punishment. He should support the motion of his Hon. Friend.

Sir Joseph Yorke said, that his Hon. Friend who had last spoken was greater than all the great men that had ever flourished in the navy; he was the very *Solon* of the sea, and ought at once to change his clothes and put on a full admiral's uniform---(Laughter)---for never did man deserve it better. To navigate a ship like a man of war, with only three good navigators among the crew, was the greatest achievement he had ever heard of, and to his Hon. Friend ought henceforth to be given the trust of wielding in the highest rank the thunders of the British navy.---(Alaugh.)---Then as to the mode of conducting courtsmartial, or even the solemnity of inflicting punishment, he could declare that the business was always done with as much system, scrutiny, and form, as characterized civil proceedings at home. How, then, could it be said that men of valour and honour were prone to severity and oppression? Were naval officers in general men of an unfeeling nature? were they less sensible than other men of the influence of reason and humanity? and how but upon the notion of their insensibility could such a question as this be supported?---(Hear, hear!)---As to the crews, he did not deny but some two-thirds were good---of others in the remainder, he would, however, from his professional experience declare, that so far from moral lectures about personal character operating upon them, they might as well talk to pigs.---(A laugh.) --Some of them were as insensible as brutes, and bore their floggings accordingly; indeed, they were classed as formerly the great drinkers were—(he was glad the practice was on the decline in the navy)—there were the five dozen men, as there had been the five-bottle men.—(A laugh.) His firm persuasion, however, was, that the existing discipline, or at least the reserved power of inflicting it, could not be abrogated.—(Hear, hear!)

Sir F. Burdett, without meaning to detract from the humour of the Gallant Admiral's speech, thought he had given way to the playfulness of his fancy upon a very serious subject. His Hon. Friend the Member for Aberdeen had recommended them to take into their consideration the propriety of putting an end to the system of impressment, and of giving some better reward to our seamen—a course which he had not only supported by sound reasoning himself, but which had been recommended by able writers and unanswerable arguments elsewhere, and which was at the same time so obviously necessary and politic that he really thought it almost unnecessary to offer an observation in support of it. An objection to the giving a proper reward for the services of our seamen—a proper remuneration for the sacrifice of their time and health—an adequate compensation for the danger they incurred—and no one could contend they did not incur danger—he did not expect to hear made at any time; but now, at this time of superabundant prosperity, as a Learned Gentleman had observed the other night, when they were so overflowing with wealth that they must vote away large sums unasked, not even required in one case, and without the slightest shadow of a pretext, or supported by the most monstrous arguments in the other; and when, too, they were voting large sums to increase the salaries of Judges and other officers of the Crown, to such an extent, and on such grounds that he did not know how the other persons holding offices under Government could be content with their allowances, or fail to demand an increase likewise—when he saw money thus lavished without reason or pretence of public necessity, he thought it ill became them, when they had, as they seemed to have, the means in their power, to refuse to take some means of bettering the condition and rewarding the exertions of those who had so gallantly upheld the honour and credit of the country.—(Hear!)—His Hon. Friend had recommended the present time of peace as one peculiarly fitted for taking into their consideration whether means may not be adopted more efficatious to the service, and more just to individuals, with regard to the manning of the navy; and he had connected with it the system of punishment, because, if men were taken away by force from their homes, and kept in a state of bondage and subjection, flogging was a corollary attending upon the system; and if there was injustice first, there must be flogging afterwards. All his Hon. Friend desired was the permission to introduce to the consideration of the House a plan which he had formed for the purposes he expressed, and which he believed, after mature deliberation, would put an end to many of the evils; he did not ask them to take any measure immediately—he did not wish to bind them to any consent—although all the world knew the miseries inflicted by flogging, although all the world knew the bad effects attendant upon the present system—he simply asked for leave to bring before them the ground-work of a Bill which they might reject or not next Session, as they found it advisable. He thought at least the suggestions of his Honourable Friend deserved their attention, for he knew no man who brought a greater quantity of sound practical common sense to every sub-

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 08 April, 2017

ject, or who better deserved the good opinion of the House and the gratitude of the country. His Hon. Friend said most truly that there was an undue discretion vested in the Officers, and that beardless boys should not be allowed to exercise their caprice over veteran seamen, and subject them to a punishment, which, to all but the rakings of the sails, as one Hon. Member had said---at least to every honest British seaman---must be a punishment worse than death. His Hon. Friend did not say the power of flogging should be taken away at once; he only wished that there should be time for reflection, that there should be some controul over the passions, and that by allowing 24 hours to pass by, they might consult their pillows, and allow temperance to take the place of infuriated violence. Why, he would ask, should there not be a Court-Martial? It was no answer to talk of the Provost Martial's execution upon the spot; his punishments were inflicted under the eyes of the beholder; the acts done required no proof; they were committed too in times of danger and peril: and he must contend that no argument of that kind was to be drawn into the defence of a general system from particular acts. His Honourable Friend, however, only wished a trial, taking to himself all the danger and disgrace of a failure. If they only offered adequate rewards to those who were willing to devote their services to the country, and if they at all times made a proper distribution of prize-money, and made the advantages equal to the services, he was sure they might put an end to that home slave trade without the slightest difficulty; and he might say he was equally sure that it would be found, after all, by much the cheapest method of conducting our naval affairs---(Hear, hear!),---and at the same time preserve our reputation in the eyes of Europe, by getting rid of a set of laws at once disgraceful and inhuman.---(Hear, hear!)---He admitted that the discussions on the subject in Parliament had done good, and that the returns to the Admiralty have checked the propensities to cruelty; but as all men in office were great philosophers, he thought it did them no harm to have a flapper occasionally; and he was of opinion that as the Admiralty deserved some credit for their amendments, so also did the flappers who admonished them of their duty. The Honourable Baronet, after some observations upon the flippancy of the language used by the Gallant Admiral (Sir J. Yorke), and his comments upon the 36th article, concluded by saying, that if they could not obtain the laws of a Solon, they should at all events not have those of a Draco, but such as were fit for Englishmen to submit to, and for that House to sanction.---(Hear, hear!)

Sir G. Clerk, having heard all the speech of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, who believed the Hon. Baronet did not thought he had not made out a *prima facie* case for the support of the House. Both the Hon. Baronet and the Hon. Member for Montrose were in error as to the effects of the Article they wished amended; for if the whole of the Act of Geo. II. was repealed, the power of punishment would still remain the same at Common Law as it is now. The Hon. Members wished, as he understood, a something like a military Court Martial, to prevent punishment for offences from personal motives; but if they looked to the offences generally committed at sea, they would find that they were not committed so much against the Captain as against some inferior Officer, and punished by the Captain, upon a very serious responsibility; not immediately, as was supposed, but very frequently after the lapse of a longer time than the 24 hours desired by the amendment, which punishment, he begged to add, was registered and transmitted to the Admiralty. Whenever a very serious crime was committed they always summoned a Court-Martial; but in the present times, unless a vessel was sailing in consort it would be a very difficult matter to find a number of Officers for a Court Martial on every trifling occasion. He never heard any one, even the Hon. Baronet, declare that flogging could be dispensed with altogether; and if from necessity that power was vested in the Captain, under proper controul, he thought the House would perceive that it would not be possible, either for the good of the service or the health of the men, that they should be kept confined for any length of time, without being brought to trial and punished for petty thefts, more particularly when all punishments were minutely examined at the Admiralty once a quarter—(Hear!)—As to the case of wages which the Hon. Gent. had dwelt so much upon, he must say the government found no difficulty in procuring men at 34s.; and he felt confident so much better was the service than that of the mercantile, that if the Government raised their wages 2*l.* the merchants must raise theirs in proportion, or leave their ships unmanned. The Hon. Member had selected the returns from the Bulwark and some other vessels, but he might as well say that because there happened to be no capital conviction at a borough town on a particular Assizes, there should be no criminal law, as to argue from the case of one or two vessels as to the regulations fitting for the whole service. The Hon. Member, in his arguments upon pensions, had forgotten that since the years 1815 every seaman, after serving for 21 years is entitled to a pension of 21*l.*, whether he is worn out or not; and if worn out or disabled in less time, he is entitled to 18d. a day; or if he happen to be a petty officer, it may even amount to 45*l.* If too, the Hon. Gentleman's system with regard to prize-money was put in force, and Officers left to the reward of the glory and honour of their labours, receiving 2s. 8d, instead of 7s. 8d., did the Hon. Gentleman recollect that the Captain was bound to make good all errors in capture; and that, without receiving such shares, he might frequently ruin both his wife and family in his zeal for the service. The Hon Gentleman concluded by declaring it to be his opinion that the Member for Montrose had not made out a case to improve the system, and that he must therefore oppose the motion.

Sir F. Ommaney said the Member for Montrose had thrown the whole country into confusion by repealing the Combination Laws, and would now risk its safety by meddling with the navy. He thought the seamen's wages were large enough, and every body knew that they had more prize-money than they knew what to do with.

Mr. Hume, in reply, alluded to the motion of Col. Luttrell in 1777, on the same subject, and declared that it had been withdrawn on a solemn promise by the Government, that something should be done on the evil of impressment. Year after year had, however, passed away without any alteration. The Hon. Gentleman then recapitulated his arguments, and urging upon the House the necessity of considering the case next Session, declared his intention of taking its sense upon the question.

Mr. Sykes rose amid cries of question.---He condemned the system of impressment, and related the story of a father in Newcastle who consoled himself when his child had its fingers chopped off, by the reflection that it could not be pressed into the service.---The House then divided.

Ayes	23
Noes	45
Majority against the motion	22

June 10.

smuggling prevention bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Smuggling Prevention Bill.

Mr. Herries said this was one of a series of Bills proposed to be substituted for the numberless statutes at present existing for the prevention of smuggling. He did not exaggerate when he stated that the number of Acts to prevent smuggling exceeded 500. It was now intended to compress the substance of these Acts into twelve new Acts, containing all the important provisions. The House must be aware that the formation of these Acts involved a labour of great difficulty (hear, hear), he therefore had reason to expect that the subject would be treated with all possible indulgence, so as to render the new enactments perfect and effective (Hear, hear.) The Bill now before the House had had several amendments added since its original formation. These would undergo discussion on a subsequent occasion. One important, and he thought useful, alteration, related to the seizure of foreign vessels. The old regulation was, that a foreign vessel, having on board contraband goods, became liable to seizure if found within eight leagues of our coasts. He proposed that the liability should only extend to foreign vessels discovered within one league of our shores. Another amendment related to searching of persons. The principle he had in view was to prevent any unnecessary restraint upon the liberty of the subject, at the same time that the revenue should be protected by the prevention of smuggling. The present regulation was, that on positive suspicion the officer may insist on searching the person of any individual. Now it was proposed by the new Bill to afford individuals the right of requiring the officer to take the suspected person before a Justice of Peace, or superior officer competent to administer an oath, and the officer must not proceed to search until the Justice of the Peace or superior officer is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for suspicion. It is further intended to secure the individual, by subjecting the officer to a penalty, should the Justice of the Peace or superior officer consider that the seizure was offensive or vexatious. By this regulation the rights of the subject and the revenue also would be guarded. Another alteration which he intended to propose was, with respect to persons found lurking within five miles of the coast, and suspected of being engaged to assist in the landing of contraband goods. By the present law such persons were subject to heavy penalties, but to protect the right of the subject it was proposed to insert a clause subjecting the officer to a heavy penalty for seizing any individual upon vexatious or inadequate grounds.

Mr. Bernal was willing to give every credit to the Government for the attention they had given to this subject. It was a matter of great importance to render the confused mass of laws enacted to prevent smuggling more intelligible. He could not agree with the provision which recognised right of personal search, even under the modified circumstances proposed by the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Herries suggested the propriety of postponing the discussion on this subject until the clause came before the Committee.

Mr. BERNAL was willing to comply with the Hon. Gentleman's suggestion, if it met the views of the Committee.

Mr. Bright wished particularly to know those parts of the proposed enactments which were old and those now introduced.

Dr. Lushington objected to the provision giving the right to search foreign ships without extending a reciprocal right to other countries. This enactment would hereafter be used as a precedent to the great injury of our maritime interests. If a ship under a foreign flag, having on board contraband goods, be discovered within four leagues of our shores, should half the ship's crew be British subjects, the ship is liable to seizure and the cargo to confiscation. He could not reconcile such provision with the law of nations or the rights of British subjects. This act, however, was not confined to British subjects, but referred to foreign vessels as well; and he thought that such a principle was dangerous to be adopted by this country.

The Attorney-General said, that if a vessel came to this country under a French flag, but attended with such circumstances as to amount almost to a demonstration of their intentions being to evade the Revenue Laws of this country, he considered that it was not violating the law of nations to prevent them from doing this. The provision was a defensive one What right had any persons to be engaged under a French flag to smuggle goods into this country? Under the circumstances which this Act required the vessel to be previous to its being subject to seizure, he would ask whether it was not a fair presumption that the object of a vessel so circumstanced was to smuggle, and if so, would it not be justifiable to seize her? It had been objected that there was no certain facts required to be proved of the intention of the parties, and that it was only on presumption that these seizures would be made. It was, however, the object of this clause to state what evidence should be considered as suspicious, and such as should justify a seizure. They could not wait for a demonstration of the intentions of the parties; he therefore would say that this definition of their intentions was considered sufficient, and they had never given rise to any complaint whatsoever on the part of France. Unless they were disposed to abandon the principle of seizure entirely, they must retain a clause of this description. This clause had been in operation for forty or fifty years, and no complaints had been made against it, and therefore he contended it ought not now to be rejected.

Dr. Lushington did not wish to throw any obstruction in the way, but he could not agree to the principle on which this clause was founded. If he thought that it was according to the principle of the law of nations he would not oppose it; but they should remember that if they insisted upon this principle other nations would act upon it against us. If they determined that no vessel with a French flag should be within 21 miles of our coast the French would adopt the same course. The object of this provision was not unknown, and it would be taken advantage of by those whose interest it went so materially to affect.

Mr. Denman must say, that he looked at many of the clauses of this Bill with a degree of horror; they went beyond what the just interests of men required; and there was something barbarous in the very terms of this law. The seizure took place first, and then came a resistance, in which blood was shed, and after that it came to an idle inquiry in some Court of Law, whether it was a murder or no murder; a sort of power came lagging behind after all the mischief was done, to decide whether there was a right of seizure or no. How was it possible that the persons on board, common English sailors, were to know that the persons in the suspected vessel were his Majesty's subjects or not? Why, the native Hindoo and the Lascar were his Majesty's subjects: so thus, whether they had the right in the first instance of taking the vessel by this law, was to depend upon an inquiry after the fact had happened. He also objected to the clause which went to empower Magistrates to take cognizances of the complaints of poor men who might suffer from the acts of the revenue officers; he considered they ought to have the benefit of a trial before a jury. Another most monstrous clause in this law was---that where, after a seizure had been made wrongfully, and the question should be tried, if the Judge should certify that there was a reasonable cause for making the seizure, then the damages were cut down to twopence. It would certainly be better to let the case be decided by a Magistrate, then any such a mere pretence of a trial should exist.

After a few observations by Mr. Herries, Sir R. Wilson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the clause was put and agreed to.

Mr. Herries introduced a clause to empower Custom-house officers to search the persons of individuals arriving on the coast.

Mr. Gordon opposed the introduction of the clause, especially, he observed, as the question was now under consideration in a Court of Law. The practice of searching was a most indelicate one, particularly as it regarded females; and he thought the revenue had much better sustain any loss that might accrue, than subject any individuals to such a proceeding.

Mr. Herries said his chief motive in introducing this clause was to determine at once the question, which was now at issue in a Court of Law. It was utterly impossible to prevent smuggling, even to a considerable extent, unless some power of search were given to the officers of Customs.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Hume opposed the clause.

Mr. Huskisson said that many persons made considerable sums of money by going frequently from Calais to Dover, and carrying prohibited goods about their persons. In his opinion, unless such acts were prevented by law, the evil would become a very great one.

Mr. Hume said, that if such persons as those alluded to by the Right Honourable Gentleman were known, it would be easy to procure a search warrant, and then to examine them. If such a power as that proposed, were given to Custom House Officers, the most disgraceful scenes would doubtless occur, and he thought the profit to the revenue ought not to be put in competition with the liberty of the subject.

Mr. G. Lamb said, that however troublesome such mode of proceeding might be, he feared it was necessary.

Mr. Gordon said, that however a person was suspected of smuggling after the manner alluded to, a search warrant was obtained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the smuggler, by changing the port he frequented, might easily elude this proceeding.

After some further discussion, the reception of the clause was postponed.

A conversation ensued as to some other clauses of the Bill, after which the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The other Orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House, at Half-past two o'Clock, adjourned to Monday next.

GENERAL ELECTION.

In the Majority for the Popery Bill are the names of Alexander Baring, Esq. and John Ashley Warre, Esq. both members for the borough of Taunton.

A Popery meeting was called at Taunton, by requisition, at which Mr. Henry Leigh, (solicitor who distributed no popery bills at Sir Thomas Lethbridge's last election) moved a resolution favourable to the papists; and a woollen draper, of the name of Bunter, now called Cardinal Wolsey, made a speech on the same side; but the tumult and impatience of the people were such that the resolutions were withdrawn, and the meeting was dissolved.

Immediately after this signal defeat, the populace assembled on the parade and gave the most hearty cheers; the bells rang and continued their merry peals till late in the evening, and the following anti-popery petition to the Lords was prepared, which has already received, out of a population of eight thousand men, women, and children, the signatures of fourteen hundred men, whose trades and occupations are added to their names.

We mention these facts, and subjoin the petition, in order that the electors of Taunton, like those of Wells, may shew, in the coming struggle, that they are truly free and independent.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britan and Ireland, in Parliament Assembled:

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and Borough of Taunton, in the County of Somerset, and its Vicinity,

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners view with great concern, the progress of a Bill now in Parliament, intending to grant powers to the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, which they consider inconsistent with the just principles of our venerable Constitution as established at the Revolution, and eventually dangerous to the State.

Your Petitioners are most anxious that all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects should enjoy the full and perfect privilege of religious toleration; but they contemplate with great anxiety, a full participation in the direction of all measures of Church and State, by any Sect that refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of our most gracious sovereign.

The history of our country, presents prominent examples of the irregular exercise of despotic power, by persons uninfluenced by such important considerations, and your Petitioners deprecate the possibility of a renewal of such alarming times, so prejudicial to civil and religious liberty.

Your Petitioners most gratefully admire the manly, constitutional, and decisive declaration of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, on so momentous a proposition, and they most humbly and earnestly implore your Lordships, to give your most unqualified opposition to a measure, which they conceive so vitally dangerous and pregnant with evil.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

An Elopement.—Horsewhipping.—Thursday night, a most extraordinary scene was witnessed on the Kennington road, not far from the Marsh gate. A post-chaise was stopped by three gentlemen, well mounted, and a young man instantly jumped out, and attempted to escape down Oakley-street, but was knocked down by the blow of a whip from one of the pursuers. The screams of a lady were then heard, and the gentlemen, without much ceremony, dragged a lady of middle age, but elegant appearance from the chaise, and placing her in a hackney-coach with one of the gentlemen, who it appeared was her husband, directed the coachman to drive to a fashionable street at the west end of the town. The two gentlemen then seized the young man, and commenced a powerful attack on him with their whips, to which he spiritedly resisted, and a kind of battle royal ensued, which ended by his being given into the charge of a watchman. Some of the crowd, which was very great, asked an explanation of all this, and one of the gentlemen very readily explained that the lady was the wife of a medical practitioner, and was the mother of three children, and had decamped with the young man that evening: but fortunately a servant learning the design, had given information, and she was thus stopped. We have heard the name of the lady, but conceal it for the sake of the husband she has dishonoured.—*Evening paper.*